FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 OCTOBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian Gunboats Sunk — Iraqi warplanes attacked and sunk five Iranian gunboats heading for Iraq's territorial waters in the Gulf, according to a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

Iraq-Jordan Consultations — President Saddam Husayn stressed the "firmness" of the battlefront situation in talks with Jordan's King Husayn, Voice of the Masses reported.

Soviet Position — In a meeting at the request of Iran's envoy to Moscow, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze reiterated the USSR's position that the Iran-Iraq conflict should by settled by political means, TASS reported. Meanwhile, an official in Zahedan said that agents of the DRA secret police were probably responsible for the explosion that injured nine people outside the former headquarters of an Afghan opposition party, according to IRNA.

Iran

Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi outlined Iran's success in confronting "wicked intentions and economic plots" aimed at undermining the Islamic Revolution and the country's independence, in a speech reported by Tehran radio. He stressed the government's policy to "resist" in the war as long as necessary and never to permit the establishment of an "armed peace."

In remarks cited by IRNA, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani warned of "plots of world imperialism" to sow discord between the Army and the people. He also expressed the hope that when the war is ended, Iran will receive its neighbors' confidence and the Army will become a source of regional security. In another development, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps announced it will cooperate with the security forces to enforce laws on military service, Tehran radio reported.

Lebanon

Syrian Interests Section — According to Foreign Ministry sources cited by Beirut radio, the Lebanese Embassy in London will handle Syrian interests in Britain.

Security Situation — Syrian forces and Hizballah exchanged prisoners in the western Al-Biqa' town of Mashgharah, according to Voice of Lebanon. AFP previously reported that Hizballah had kidnapped four Syrian soldiers in retaliation for the arrest of two Hizballah members.

Fighting in the Sidon and Tyre areas eased as Amal and the PNSF agreed to implement the cease-fire agreement, facilitating the task of the Popular Liberation Army buffer forces, Voice of Lebanon reported. In remarks cited by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio following a meeting of the Ministerial Committee, Prime Minister Rashid Karami noted that the committee discussed the security situation and approved the agreement to end the camp fighting.

Gulf Affairs

Security and defense issues head the GCC summit draft agenda prepared by the Ministerial Council meeting in Abu Dhabi, according to KUNA. Also high on the agenda are discussions on developments in the Iran-Iraq war and means to ensure the success of an Arab summit.

Libya

In an interview on Irish television cited by London's *Press Association*, Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi reaffirmed his support for the IRA and pledged his backing to opposition candidate Charles Haughey. The Irish foreign minister condemned Col al-Qadhdhafi's "outrageous intrusion" into Irish affairs, Dublin radio reported.

Sudan

Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi blamed "mischievous" political parties for instigating student protests against commodity shortages in Khartoum, SUNA reported.

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PLO Accepts Libyan Invitation to Conference

LD272100 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1915 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Tunis, 27 Oct (KUNA) — An informed source here has told KUNA that the PLO has accepted an invitation from the Libyan Jamahiriyah on convening the joint Arab Defense Council to discuss the issue of Israel's nuclear armament and to adopt a position on the countries helping Israel in the nuclear field. This source told KUNA that the PLO's consent to support the Libyan call came following the personal instructions of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. [passage omitted]

Ibrahimi Weighs Outcome of Tunis Meeting

PM281210 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 22 Oct 86 p 5

[Unattributed report: "'Vital for Arab Nation To Respond,' Says Taleb Ibrahimi"]

[Text] Tunis — Following the conference of Arab League foreign ministers in Tunis, Politburo member and Foreign Minister Taleb Ibrahimi made a statement to APS in which he assessed the results of the meeting at which he presided. The meeting adopted important resolutions to strengthen the Arab ranks.

In his statement, the Algerian foreign minister stressed the points of convergence that made it possible to provide answers to the many questions on the meeting's agenda.

One of the matters examined by delegates and observers was the holding of the next Arab summit.

Proceeding from the observation that the Arab nation faces a historic turning point, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi said "the situation could not be any worse than it is.

"Before the irreparable occurs," he said, "it is vital for the Arab nation to respond. Also, the organization of the Arab response must embody all the problems at the heart of inter-Arab disputes and tackle them with the will to surmount them collectively. This is why it is imperative for us to hold regular meetings.

"It was on the basis of these ideas," Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi continued, "that the first point of agreement emerged — on urgently convening an Arab summit, whose date and venue are to be the subject of consultations."

With regard to inter-Arab disputes, he said that an exhaustive and constructive analysis was made of them and of their negative repercussions on the Arab situation as a whole.

"The exchanges of views on these matters," he said, "certainly permitted at least a better perception of our positions and of our respective assessments. This makes a positive contribution to the endeavor that we must continue or step up with a view to eliminating inter-Arab disputes.

"This," he said, "was the second point of agreement, reflecting the imperative endeavor to eliminate inter-Arab disputes on the basis of our shared destiny, solidarity, and mutual help, with the aim of uniting all our forces for the benefit of our most essential causes."

The other issue on which agreement was reached at the meeting was the Palestinian question and the Middle East crisis.

"We all acknowledged," Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi said, "the fact that the Palestinian issue is at a crucial stage. With regard both to the Palestinian resistance's situation and to the rallying of the entire Arab nation around the Palestinian cause, we all agreed to work to unify our viewpoints and objectives and to define a collective strategy and platform. The basis for this must be the Fes plan, which enjoys an Arab consensus. This latter aspect provided another point of agreement, namely, on holding an Arab summit to determine this collective strategy and platform."

It emerged clearly that the Iraqi-Iranian conflict was central to the anxieties expressed during the meeting's discussions.

"We also share an anxiety," the foreign minister said, "about the real dangers of the conflict's spreading to the entire Arab region of the Gulf. We expressed our refusal to accept or tolerate the occupation of the Arab territories of Iraq. We recognized Iraq's desire for peace, and we encourage and support it. These ideas reflect the main outlines of the agreement among us on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict."

In connection with the Ifrane meeting between King Hassan II and the head of the Zionist administration, the minister stressed that "the discussions highlighted the gravity of the initiative." Having recalled that the Arab nation has reaffirmed its rejection of separate initiatives and attempts at partial solutions, he said that "within this context it was agreed that the Ifrane meeting must elicit a response, on account of its gravity and the dangers that it poses to the Palestinian cause. The Arab summit that is being urged must examine it and adopt a decision on it."

Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi continued his statement to APS with an assessment of the meeting's results, broaching another important issue on which agreement was reached, namely, reforms of the Arab League's structures, organization, and functioning.

"The discussions," he said, "clearly brought out a reaffirmation of our faith in our organization as a forum for discussing and tackling our problems and as an instrument that enables us to organize collective Arab action.

"At the same time," he went on, "there also emerged the need that we feel to improve our organization's efficiency and effectiveness. In this connection we must avoid the creation of too many bodies and overspending in our organization's functioning. Agreement also emerged in this connection on carrying out the necessary examination of this matter to create the appropriate mechanisms for achieving this."

INTER-GULF AFFAIRS

Officials Cited at Conclusion of GCC Meeting

JN281835 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1715 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 28 Oct (WAM) — The GCC Ministerial Council concluded its 21st session today after holding its expanded final meeting under the chairmanship of Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs and chairman of the GCC Ministerial Council, at the conference hall of the Abu Dhabi Intercontinental Hotel. The final session was attended by the Saudi, Kuwaiti, Bahraini, Qatari, and Omani foreign ministers. It was also attended by Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry and head of the UAE delegation, and GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah. In a brief speech, Rashid 'Abdallah expressed his appreciation for the efforts by the foreign ministers to prepare for the seventh GCC summit to begin in Abu Dhabi on Sunday.

Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak al-Khalifah made a speech on behalf of the ministers in which he thanked the UAE for hosting the meetings of the ministerial council and for making them a success. Ibrahim al-Subhi, assistant secretary general for political affairs, stated that the meetings were considered a preparatory session for the summit and that no resolutions or recommendations were issued. The session lasted 15 minutes.

Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal described the GCC Ministrial Council's meetings as positive. In a statement to WAM before leaving Abu Dhabi for home, he said that the ministers' discussions dealt with all political, economic, and security topics. His highness added: Within this framework, all issues were prepared for the higher council meetings to begin in Abu Dhabi next week. He added that everybody believes that coordination and solidarity strengthen security, stability, and economic and social growth to achieve the joint objectives. He said: We are all looking forward to the meetings of the GCC summit in Abu Dhabi for the well-being of the people in the region. In conclusion, the Saudi foreign minister praised the excellent preparations and facilities provided by the fraternal UAE which helped make the conference a success.

The foreign ministers of the GCC states left the country to return home after participating in the 21st session of the GCC Ministerial Council, which began in Abu Dhabi on Sunday and concluded today. [passage omitted]

GCC Summit to Discuss Security, Defense

LD281852 Kuwait KUNA in English 1501 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Oct 28 (KUNA) — GCC foreign ministers concluded their 21st conference here Tuesday after preparing draft (?agenda) of the seventh GCC summit slated for next [word indistinct] also in Abu Dhabi. The ministers will carry the outcome of their five closed working sessions to their countries' leaders to obtain final approval on agenda.

KUNA learnt here today that the agenda is topped by security and defense issues in addition to means of ensuring security of the member states in the land, sea and air in addition to recommendations of the Ministerial Council in this respect that were reached during closed sessions for the chief diplomats alone. The agenda further includes the Iraq-Iran war and its latest developments, in addition to the situation in the Arab arena in the light of the latest Arab foreign ministers meetings in Tunis and the GCC Ministerial Council.

Other items were means of clearing Arab atmospheres to ensure success of the Arab summit conference along with the Palestine cause and the situation in the Palestinian refugee camps and the occupied Arab territories. Programmed implementation of the GCC unified economic agreement, the information charter and foreign informational endeavor were also high on the agenda.

UAE State minister for Foreign Affairs and chairman of the conference Rashid 'Abdallah delivered a statement at the final expanded session, which took only 15 minutes, thanking his brothers for their efforts in preparing for the agenda of the seventh GCC summit scheduled here coming Sunday. Bahrain's foreign minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak al Khalifah in a reply statement on behalf of the other ministers, appreciated the UAE efforts for providing all means to ensure success of the meeting.

KUWAIT

Planning Minister Receives Hungary's Faluvegi

LD282053 Kuwait KUNA in English 1747 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 28 (KUNA) — Minister of Planning Muhammad Sulayman Sayyid 'Ali, today received Hungarian Deputy Premier Dr. Lajos Faluvegi and highly praised the valuable lecture delivered by the latter during the Kuwait-based seminar on development in the Arab world. The Hungarian official expressed gratitude for the invitation and held it as a great honour for his country.

He also expressed Hungary's preparedness to cooperate with Kuwait in planning fields and invited the Kuwaiti minister to visit Hungary. The meeting was attended by Hungary's ambassador to Kuwait.

Minister Receives Note From Saudi Counterpart

LD282113 Kuwait KUNA in English 1634 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 28 (KUNA) — Kuwait's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sa'ud Mohammad al-'Usaymi today received a message from the foreign minister of Saudi Arabia Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, that is addressed to Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir. The message from the Saudi minister was carried here by Dr Motles Al Nafissa [name as received] the special adviser to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and who is also head of the Saudi side at the joint Saudi-Kuwaiti committee for the "partitioned zone affairs," who is currently on a visit to Kuwait.

'Usaymi told newsmen the message deals with shared desire of the two sisterly countries to end pending issues related to the partitioned zone and the determination of both Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to find a settlement.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal expressed hopes that the issues will find a settlement that will be in the interest of the concerned parties.

'Usaymi received today the ambassador of Tunis to Kuwait Abdel Galil al-Mahdi, [name as received] Syrian ambassador 'Isa Darwish for an exchange on bilateral relations and the situation in the Arab world.

PDRY

'Large Numbers' Vote in Council Elections

EA282137 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Elections to the Supreme People's Council and the local peoples councils got underway this morning in all governorates of the republic. They will continue until Thursday, 30 October. From the moment polling stations in all areas of the governorates opened early this morning, large numbers of people came to cast their votes in this second round of elections to the Supreme People's Council and the local peoples councils. In Aden Governorate, where large numbers of people arrived to cast their votes from the moment the polling stations opened, YSP Central Committee Secretary General Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid and a number of brother members of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee, in addition to ministers and other officials, came to cast their votes in the constituencies where they are registered.

In a statement to the radio after casting his vote, Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid expressed his satisfaction and pleasure at the extensive participation of the masses of our people in the election process. Such participation implements their right, which has been achieved by the long struggle and sacrifices of the masses, whether for independence or later during the period of social construction. He said that this year's elections have been distinguished by the enthusiasm of the masses who have come out today with the same spirit with which they came out to defend the regime and the homeland. In this way they are expressing their readiness to defend their homeland. He feels by this that they are also casting their votes to express their views about the policies of the party. They came to the polling stations with great enthusiasm.

The secretary general referred to the preparations made prior to the elections, to the rallies in which the candidates and the voters participated, and to the arrival of the masses at the ballot boxes. He said this was the first practical embodiment and reflection of the decisions of the fifth session of the YSP Central Committee, which paid a great deal of attention to the substance of government and the strengthening of its popular and democratic nature.

Vote Exposes 'Fabrications'

EA282130 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, cast his vote in the election at polling station 2 in constituency 4 in the revolutionary quarter of the Al-Mualla area of Aden today.

Brother Salim Salih Muhammad made a statement to the press in which he said: This round of elections is distinguished by a big turnout, by frankness, clarity, and principled stands by the candidates and the voters. This embodies the correct relationship between the YSP and our people. He expressed his satisfaction at the turnout of the masses. It reflects their interest in exercising their democratic rights. By this action, they demonstrated the depth of the alliance among the workers, peasants, soldiers, and all other groups. Their rallied to the party. He stressed that this refutes all the fabrications and the hostile information campaign publicized by hostile circles. [passage omitted]

SAUDI ARABIA

Government Spokesman Denies Oil Rebate Scheme

LD281517 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1430 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Some news agencies have broadcast a report to the effect that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has offered a 50 cent rebate per barrel over its sales to the United States. Commenting on this report, a responsible spokesman has said that the Saudi Government has not offered a rebate to any company and will not do so under any circumstances — categorically. The source concluded its statement saying: While announcing this, the Kingdom affirms its commitment to all that has been decided at the OPEC conference at its last meeting in Geneva.

'Regret' Expressed Over Syria-UK Break

LD282331 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 28 Oct 86

[From the "News and Comment" program by Husayn al-'Askari]

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers expressed its regret and concern over the situation between Syria and Britain to the point of the severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries, stressing that it rejects terrorism and condemns it in all its forms and also rejects the linking of the concept of terrorism only to Arabs.

In today's world, relations among community members are based on mutual interests that impose some kind of respect, which is largely used to protect these interests on the assumption that there is no permanent enmity but permanent interests. On this basis, the Arab world has been and still is establishing its relations with the international community on the basis of common interests. These interests come to govern relations among international community members. It is true that these relations often become tense due to one party's attempt to get more than

they offer. This has subjected mutual cooperation to tremors that reflect on relations due to one side defending its interests, which is a legitimate right.

In the shadow of developments of mutual interests and their expanding sphere in today's world, the threat to some party's interests by others has emerged. This threat has had repercussions on the growth and development of the process of developing mutual interests. Among the first elements of threat to these interests was terrorism, whose horrifying specter loomed to threaten the international community's relations. In view of the fact that terrorism acts outside the sphere of law, dealing with it has been causing harm to lives and property without justification, except for as evil for the sake of evil. On the basis of this, the international community has been and still is condemning and firmly facing terrorism as a phenomenon that is threatening human life and destroying civilized achievements.

The kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been, is, and will remain among the leading countries in the world to condemn and denounce terrorism in all its forms and methods, irregardless of sources and motives. This was stressed by the Council of Ministers in its meeting last night under the chairmanship of the servant of the two holy places, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. [passage omitted] Therefore, the Saudi position in regard to these regrettable developments is in harmony with the Arab nation's trust and confidence, accorded unreservedly to the Saudi decision. This position is always based on definite concern and serious and sincere work to protect the Arab nation's supreme interests in today's world where some forces now attempt to impose their will on others through their military and economic power.

King Fahd Opens Medina Television Center

LD280951 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this evening attended the opening of the Medina television center. [passage omitted] The servant of the two holy mosques delivered the following speech:

[Begin King Fahd recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Prayers and blessings on the most noble of messengers, our prophet and master, Muhammad. It is a source of pleasure on this evening and in this great city to witness what should have been for some time [words indistinct]. His Excellency the minister of information informed me some time ago that attention was (?sincerely) being paid to every possible detail so that at this date it would be ready for [word indistinct]. Praise be to God that we have witnessed this. There is no doubt that from this great city the message of Islam [word indistinct] every night and every day. This is not all; [word indistinct] the Ministry of Information, but every day old things are renewed and new things are being built. On this occasion, I thank the minister of information and all media men for [words indistinct] in the Saudi Arabian kingdom for the effort they make to acquaint the world with our country and the continuing (?progress) which, God be praised, has been taking place for some years. At such a time I cannot say more than repeat my thanks to all those who administer the work of this state in their various places and positions, whether in media, scientific or industrial [passage indistinct] [end recording]

YAR

President Receives Invitation to Islamic Summit

JN281306 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received in his office at the Prime Ministry today 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, adviser to the Amir of Kuwait, who handed him a letter from Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmand al Sabah, the amir of Kuwait. The message includes an invitation to attend the fifth Islamic summit, scheduled to be held early next year in Kuwait. The meeting was attended by Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister and member of the Standing Committee; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Maqlih, member of the Consultative Council, president of the University of Sanaa; and Musa Sulayman al-Musa, Kuwait's ambassador in Sanaa.

Journalists To Face Possible Life Sentence

NC281723 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 28 Oct (MENA) — Prosecutor General Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jundi has decided that Sa'id 'Abd al-Khaliq, deputy editor in chief of the newspaper *Al-Wafd*; Faruq 'Aql, a businessman; and Muhammad Ahmad Abu al-Fatah, head of *Al-Wafd's* adver[illegible] department, are to stand trial at the Supreme State [illegible]urity Court on charges of blackmail and accepting bribes. [illegible] prosecutor has called for the application of the penal code against the accused, who could face a maximum sentence of life imprisonment at hard labor.

According to the prosecutor general, Sa'id 'Abd al-Khaliq, in his capacity as head of the Information Department of the Al-Wafd Party's General Committee in Cairo Governorate and as deputy editor in chief of *Al-Wafd*, was guilty of dereliction of duty by soliciting and accepting a bribe. He asked for and received through the two other defendants the sum of 100,000 pounds from Dr 'Abd al-Rahman al-Baydani, supervisor of the Cairo sewage project. The money was a "bribe" to get 'Abd al-Khaliq to stop the campaign against Al-Baydani, which he had waged in the column "The Bird" [Al-'Usfurah] appearing in *Al-Wafd*. [passage omitted]

Weekly Lashes Israeli Nuclear 'Terrorism'

PM281451 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 22 Oct 86 p 2

[Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad Article: "Israeli Nuclear Terrorism Contradicts Principle of Peaceful Settlement"]

[Text] The essence of what has become known as "terrorism" is the exploitation of loopholes in the current international system and the use of the potential offered by present technology to impose conditions through blackmail, threat, and intimidation.

Familiar forms of terrorism we witness every day are skyjackings, the taking of hostages, bombings, the use of time bombs, and so forth... But there are those who predict that tomorrow's terrorism will be based on nuclear bombs, considering them the ultimate ideal weapon for blackmail, threats, or intimidation.

The fact is that what has been said in this respect is not a prediction that concerns the future only; it is an existing reality. Israel, which claims to be the bitter enemy of international terrorism, is the first entity in the world to practice nuclear terrorism. It has actually launched the age of terrorism based on nuclear arms since its foundation and since it secretly began manufacturing nuclear weapons at the Dimona reactor in the Negev desert. It exploited loopholes in the current international system and seized the opportunity of scientific and technological materials available to it to hide its production of atomic weapons, or perhaps of thermonuclear weapons with a destructive capacity thousands of times greater than that of ordinary atomic weapons...

Israeli insistence on building a secret nuclear plant is irrefutable evidence that it certainly does not work for a just, permanent, and comprehensive peace in the region, but seeks to impose its aims through blackmail, intimidation, and threats to achieve these objectives unconditionally.

It is said Israel has a reason for establishing a secret military nuclear industry; namely, to protect itself because some Arab parties want to wipe it out of existence. Such a reason may justify the production of one bomb or a few but it certainly does not justify the production of about 200 bombs, which actually makes Israel the sixth nuclear power in the world, according to the conclusive evidence given to the UK's *Sunday Times* by the Israeli expert, Mordechai Vanunu, who worked for many years at the secret location for the production of Israeli nuclear arms in the Negev desert. The Egyptian delegation to the United Nations therefore was justified in warning against the spread of nuclear conflict to the Middle East and Africa, requesting Israel and South Africa to open their nuclear reactors to international inspection, and calling for the Middle East and the south of the African Continent to be proclaimed nuclear-free zones, but all this is not enough.

The point here is the fate of peace efforts throughout the Middle East and Israel's flagrant defiance of these efforts by insisting on secretly continuing the production of hundreds of nuclear weapons capable of wiping out all human life in the whole region.

The question, in fact, is Israel's launching of an age of terrorism based on nuclear bombs, which is absolutely the worst form of terrorism. This issue must be given priority over other issues at an international conference to be held, as suggested by Egypt, to discuss present and future cases of terrorism.

'Abd al-Majid on Terrorism, Peace Process, IMF

NC282005 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has declared Egypt's condemnation of all acts of terrorism against civilians. He also said Egypt rejects the attempts by some elements of the Western press to link the Arabs with terrorism. He branded such attempts as a big mistake.

During his meeting with representatives of the foreign press in Cairo today, 'Abd al-Majid affirmed that the best way to deal with terrorism is to find its roots and eradicate them. He explained that Egypt is striving to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. The intensive contacts Egypt has undertaken with Jordan and the PLO to revitilize the peace efforts are a reflection of this stand. He described the recent talks with Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i in Cairo as encouraging.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said there have been some positive signs with regard to the peace process, including former Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' approval of the principle to convene an international conference. Egypt believes in the importance of holding such a conference in which the permanent members of the UN Security Council and the parties concerned should participate. He noted that the convocation of an international conference does not conflict with direct negotiations between the pertinent parties under the aegis of the conference.

Commenting on Egypt's military debts, 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt is continuing its negotiations with the U.S. Administration and is eager to fulfill all its obligations. With regard to talks with the IMF, he noted that Egypt is striving to arrive at an acceptable agreement with this group.

Badr: 'Some Countries' Exporting Terrorism

NC281619 Cairo MENA in English 1338 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Al-Mansurah, Egypt, Oct 28 (MENA) — Interior Minister Zaki Badr said that some countries are attempting to export terrorism to Egypt either in the form of religious extremism or through bribes to realise their objectives. This came at a meeting the interior minister held today with the political and popular leaderships in the Governorate of Al-Daqahliyah. Badr cautioned against listening to rumors, saying that this period requires that all the people be alert.

USSR's Polyakov Comments on Cairo Talks

PM281235 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 27 Oct 86 p 4

[Sa'd al-Sayyid report: "Soviet Delegation To Visit Egypt Soon"]

[Text] In an exclusive statement to *Rose al-Yusuf* before departing Cairo for home, Soviet special envoy Vladimir Polyakov said his visit to Cairo reflects the Soviet leaders' interest in briefing President Mubarak and senior Egyptian officials on the Reykjavik talks between Soviet leader Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. He added that the visit is part of the general trend of developing the political dialogue between the two countries.

Referring to the Middle East question, the Soviet envoy said: An international conference with the participation of all the parties concerned is the only way to promote a just settlement. During this visit we exchanged views on the formation of a preparatory committee for an international conference.

In conclusion, the Soviet envoy revealed that he discussed with Egyptian officials the problems impeding the development of relations between the two countries; namely, the pending economic and financial problems. A Soviet governmental delegation, he said, will visit Cairo shortly to discuss these problems with the Egyptian side and find solutions satisfactory to both sides, thus turning over a new leaf in Egyptian-Soviet relations.

Briefs

New Mufti Appointed — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak issued a decree today appointing His Eminence Dr Muhammad Sa'id 'Atiyah Tantawi mufti of the Arab Republic of Egypt. [Text] [*Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Oct 86 NC*]

King Husayn Arrives in Baghdad, Met by Saddam

JN281913 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and his accompanying delegation arrived in Baghdad this evening on a working visit to fraternal Iraq.During the visit, he will hold talks with President Saddam Husayn within the framework of the continuous consultations and coordination between the two leaders. They will also discuss the latest developments of the Iraq-Iran war. King Husayn was received upon arrival in Baghdad by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, a number senior Iraqi officials, the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad, and the embassy staff.

Official Talks Begin

JN282037 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
2000 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan arrived in Baghdad on an official visit to Iraq. President Saddam Husayn led those attending the official reception for the king. [passage omitted]

President Saddam Husayn and King Husayn held a round of official talks on the developing relations between the two sisterly countries and the Arab situation in general. The talks also dealt with the situation on the war front. President Saddam Husayn affirmed to the king that Iraq is standing firm on the battlefronts. He said that our brave Armed Forces' are ready to wipe out any malicious aggression the Khomeyniite clique may consider attempting.

The talks were attended on the Iraqi side by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Tariq 'Aziz, RCC member, deputy prime minister, and foreign minister; Latif Nusayyif Jasim, RCC member, information minister, and head of the honor mission accompanying the king; Ahmad Husayn, chief of the president's office and secretary to the president; the commander of the Air Force and Air Defense; and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman.

The talks were attended on the Jordanian side by Prince 'Abdallah ibn al-Husayn, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Chief Court Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Air Force Commander Major General Ihsan Shurthum, and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad. President Saddam Husayn gave a big dinner in honor of the king that was attended by the members of the two sides to the talks. It was also attended by the RCC members, the ministers, and a number of officials.

King Husayn Leaves Baghdad

JN291014 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0955 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Oct (INA) — Jordan's King Husayn left Baghdad this morning following a short visit to Iraq. During the visit, King Husayn held talks with President Saddam Husayn on bilateral relations and the situation in the Arab region. The talks also dealt with the situation on the Iraq-Iran front. President Saddam Husayn stressed that the Iraqi forces stand firm on the front and are ready to deter any Iranian attempt. King Husayn was accompanied during the visit by Prince 'Abdallah ibn al-Husayn, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Hashemite Royal Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and Jordanian Air Force Commander Major General Ihsan Shardam.

Communique Describes Naval, Artillery Action

JN281739 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,420 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 28 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces, as they continue their heroic combat activities, are determined and fully prepared to destroy the remnants of the aggressors and to inflict resounding defeats on them anytime and anywhere. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Our Air Force continues to confront the evil aggressors, inflicting on them enormous losses at all times and in all fields.

Six enemy gunboats attempted to approach our territorial waters today in the Arabian Gulf. Our brave pilots immediately intercepted them, and in cooperation with the Army's Air Force and the brave men of our Navy, scored direct and destructive hits on five gunboats, sinking them along with their occupants, while the sixth gunboat fled. After carrying out their mission all our aircraft returned safely to their bases, praise be to God.

2. Our units in the III Army Corps east of Al-Basrah sector sighted 14 Khomeyniites in the area opposite them. They opened artillery fire on them, killing five and wounding others. The enemy was seen evacuating them. Our units in the same sector halted the enemy's engineering works, damaged two vehicles, one of which was a special vehicle, destroyed seven infantry positions in various areas, killing the enemy personnel in them. Ambulances were seen evacuating them. Our units also killed three otehr enemy men and destroyed one medium machine gun, two observation posts, and three shelling positions.

3. Soldiers of the I Army Corps northern sector destroyed six enemy infantry positions, killing their occupants; destroyed one observation post, killing its occupants; and destroyed two 82-mm mortar positions.

4. Our units in the VII Army Corps destroyed one ammunition dump and damaged one vehicle in the area opposite them.

5. The forces of the charlatans shelled Al-Qurnah, Qasabat Khurmal, and the (Zamqi) housing complex [in Al-Sulaymaniyah] with long-range artillery, harming civilian citizens and property.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 October 1986

IRNA: Power Station Destroyed by Kurdish Rebels
LD282029 Tehran IRNA in English 1645 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 28, IRNA — Iraq's high voltage power station was destroyed in the northern city of Dohuk by Iraqi Kurdish Peshmerga [anti-government rebels] on Friday, according to reports reaching here from Iraq. The reports said that the Peshmerga also attacked some Iraqi military bases around Dohuk-Zakho road as well as the headquarters of Iraqi's secret police in Dohuk Province killing one secret agent and setting afire several vehicles.

Kurds Kill Nine Soldiers
LD291141 Tehran IRNA in English 1129 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Bakhtaran, Oct. 29, IRNA — Three Iraqi trucks and one tanker carrying gasoline were set ablaze and nine Iraqi soldiers were killed by revolutionary Muslim Kurds in Arbat region, al-Sulaymaniyah, east of Iraq two nights ago. This is the fifth ambush attack carried out in this part of Iraq during the past two weeks.

Saddam Husayn Message to UN Council on Namibia
JN281447 Baghdad INA in English 1230 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations, Oct 28, INA — A message from President Saddam Husayn has submitted to the Council for Namibia today as the international community began observance of a week of solidarity with the people of Namibia. In the message, President Husayn gave Iraq's full support to the struggle of the Namibian people in their struggle to achieve their legitimate rights. He noted that Iraq, as a member of the Decolonization Committee had made contributions to the international effort to gain the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence, under the leadership of the Southwest African Liberation Movement, SWAPO.

It is unacceptable for the apartheid regime of South Africa to continue its policy of aggression, challenging the will of the international community as embodied in the historic declaration that granted independence to the peoples under colonial rule issued by the General Assembly in its 1960 session, President Husayn stated.

In his message, President Husayn made the point that the Pretoria regime's aggression could not continue without the support, protection and direct and indirect cooperation of such regimes as the Zionist entity. The reason for the close cooperation, President Husayn stated, is the basic similarity of the two regimes racist ideology. He noted that both regimes invade lands belonging to other peoples and puts them under military occupation, and uses these territories to launch military aggression on neighboring states, in order to create instability so the two racist regimes can dominate their respective regions.

Referring to the cooperation between the Zionist entity and Pretoria as an alliance of aggression, President Husayn stated that the collusion is aimed at sapping the strength of the victim countries in order to destroy their solidarity. President Husayn also pointed to the similarities between those two regimes and the racist Iranian regime which launched a war of aggression against Iraq in September 1980. This regime, he stated, is no different than the Pretoria regime and the Zionist entity in its continuation of aggression and in its refusal to implement Security Council resolutions and in its challenge to the will of the international community.

He pointed to the similarities of the three regimes in holding a negative attitude toward the United Nations and in scorning its resolutions, thereby posing a situation that endangers the future of the international community and its efforts to achieve peace and stability.

Iraq, President Husayn declared, believes in the principles of the United Nations, and on this occasion of the International Year of Peace, confirms its strong support for the Namibian people in achieving their freedom, integrity and independence.

Al-Masri on Shamir Policy, Syria-UK Break, PLO

JN281949 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's government is now laying the basis for disputes among the people of the Arab territory which Israel has been occupying since 1967. This was stated by Jordan's Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri in a statement published today by the Spanish newspaper *El Pais* in response to Shamir's recent statements on the continuation of the Israeli settlement policy for the West Bank and Gaza. The Jordanian minister added: This policy constitutes a great danger to the peace process in the Middle East. According to Israeli sources, the number of Israeli residents in the occupied Arab territory has increased during the past 2 years from 42,000 to 60,000, while the Arab population is increasing rapidly. This will result in the existence of two different groups inside the occupied territory — one Arab and the other Israeli.

The Jordanian foreign minister said Israel presents peace only in exchange for peace while we present peace in exchange for territory. He affirmed that Jordan does not talk to Israel. If Jordan has anything to say it will say it through the U.S. Government, Al-Masri added.

On the differences between Syria and Britain, Al-Masri said: Both are friendly countries, and we find ourselves in a delicate position. We do not want to see the two countries' relations deteriorate.

On Jordanian-Palestinian relations, Al-Masri said: Jordan still considers the PLO the representative of the Palestine cause, but since the closure of the PLO offices in Amman contacts with the PLO are few.

EL Pais published the Jordanian foreign minister's statements a few hours before the arrival of the Spanish foreign minister in Amman on a 3-day official visit.

AL-RA'Y Praises Al-Rifa'i Remarks on Syria, UK

JN290922 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 29 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Challenges and Missed Opportunities"]

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i's statements, which were published by *Al-Ra'y* yesterday, attracted the attention of Arab and foreign news media as well as of observers watching the deterioration of relations between sisterly Syria and Britain. Prime Minister al-Rifa'i's statements not only reflected a Jordanian stance but were a clear expression of the Arab position. They specified the only feasible way to confront dangers and conveyed an open message to all parties concerned for security and stability in our region and for peace and justice in this part of the world and everywhere.

The position the European group preferred to take toward the deterioration of Syrian-British relations is perhaps another expression of the awareness that should be demonstrated during crises. The European group realizes, as we do, that peace, security, justice, and stability in the Middle East, which is adjacent to the European Continent, are so important that they should not be obstructed or undermined by transient affairs, as the Zionist enemy has been seeking to do by either escalating the British, U.S., and Canadian stands against sisterly Syria in particular and the whole Arab world in general or by pushing the Europeans toward taking a stand hostile to the Arab nation and, consequently, taking a stand hostile to peace and stability.

These stands serve enemy schemes and pave the way for further acts of aggression and expansion under different slogans aiming mainly to brand every Arab with terrorism and give terrorism an Arab identity, although the international community has condemned Zionism as a racist movement and has realized, as we have, that terrorism is the natural outcome of the racist ideology that is still governing the Israeli institution and directing its plans and aims.

By their timing and concern for solidarity and a unified Arab stand and by calling for the need to foil enemy plans, Prime Minister al-Rifa'i's statements express an unwavering Jordanian and Arab stand warning against giving opportunities for obstructing peace efforts or further fragmenting Arabs. Moreover, the prime minister's statements reflect an enlightened reading of the Arab and international situation, and this is a matter observers realize quite well.

King Husayn, Delegation Leave for Baghdad

JN281622 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn left Amman for Baghdad today on a working visit to the fraternal Republic of Iraq during which he will hold talks with President Saddam Husayn within the framework of consultations and coordination between the two leaders and as part of his majesty's efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war in response to the current peace efforts. Iraq has affirmed its acceptance of such peace efforts, the latest of which was the appeal by His Holiness John Paul II for an end to armed conflicts and the establishment of peace in the world.

King Husayn was seen off by Crown Prince Hasan, the president of the Senate, the speaker of the House of Representatives, the chief chamberlain, the deputy prime minister, ministers, chief of the royal household, secretary general of the Royal Hashemite Court, senior civilian and military officials, and the Iraqi charge d'affairs in Amman. Crown Prince Hasan took the constitutional oath in the presence of King Husayn and the cabinet as regent during his majesty's absence.

His majesty is accompanied by Prince 'Abdallah ibn al-Husayn, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, and Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah.

King Husayn Returns 29 Oct

JN291250 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn and his delegation returned home at noon today following a 2-day working

visit to Iraq. During the visit, the king held talks with President Saddam Husayn on close bilateral relations, the Arab situation in general, and the latest developments in the Arab arena. Talks also dealt with the situation on the Iraqi front. In this regard, President Saddam Husayn emphasized that the military situation at the Iraqi front is strong and that Iraq is ready to repulse agression and triumph over it. [passage omitted]

Spanish Foreign Minister Arrives 28 Oct

JN281940 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez arrived in Amman today on a 3-day official visit to Jordan. During his visit he is scheduled to meet with His Majesty King Husayn and Crown Prince Hasan, as well as Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. He will also hold talks with Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and Planning Minister Tahir Kan'an.

The Spanish foreign minister was received at the airport by the foreign minister; the Foreign Ministry secretary general; the chief of protocol; the chief of the Bilateral Relations Department; the chief of the Foreign Ministry's European Department; the British ambassador in Amman, representing the ambassadors of the EC states; the Jordanian amabssador in Madrid; the Spanish ambassador in Amman; and Spanish Embassy staff.

The visiting minister is accompanied by a delegation that includes the director general of the Spanish Foreign Ministry's Middle East Department, the director of the foreign minister's office, and the director general of the Foreign Ministry's Press Office.

Planning, Finance Ministers Return From Kuwait

JN281134 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Finance Minister Dr Hanna 'Awdah and Planning Minister Dr Tahir Kan'an have returned to Amman from Kuwait after participating in a seminar called "Development Between Planning and Implementation in the Arab Homeland."

Dr Kan'an told a *Jordanian News Agency* correspondent that for several days the seminar discussed the experience of Arab countries involved in short-range and long-range planning as well as in the development strategies. The minister added that a review was carried out of the current 1986-1990 economic and social development plan, the development program for the occupied Arab territories, and the Jordanian efforts to bolster the kinfolk's steadfastness and to entrench them on their land through economic and social activities vis-a-vis the Zionist settlement campaign.

Dr Kan'an said that within the framework of the seminar, he met with his Kuwaiti counterpart, the director general of the Kuwaiti Development Fund, and the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. They reviewed aspects of cooperation between Jordan and Kuwait and the possibility of the funds' contribution to the implementation of the Jordanian development plans.

Prime Minister Confers With ICO's Pirzada

JN281243 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received in his office this morning ICO Secretary General Sharifuddin Pirzada. Developments of events in the Islamic arena and the topics listed on the agenda of the Islamic summit conference, which will be held in Kuwait on 26 January, were reviewed during the meeting. It is noteworthy that Pirzada is currently in Jordan to participate in the first conference of the Islamic Academy of Science, which opened in Amman today.

AL-DUSTUR: Official Returns From Gaza Visit

JN281018 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 28 Oct 86 pp 1, 21

[By Nabil 'Amr]

[Text] Amman — [Former] Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa will pay a visit to Amman during the next 2 weeks to meet officials and discuss with them ways to implement the 5-year development plan for the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, which was drawn up by the Jordanian Government to bolster the people's steadfastness, entrench their presence there, enable them to cling to the land and confront occupation, and help them improve their living conditions on an equal footing with their relatives in the East Bank.

Hisham al-Shawwa, an adviser to the Ministry for Occupied Territories Affairs, recently returned to Amman after a visit to Gaza that lasted more than 2 weeks. During his visit, he held several meetings with citizens in various sectors to become acquainted with their conditions, which are reported to be tragic and lacking many of the basic necessities of life.

A report from the occupied homeland says that life in the Gaza Strip is intolerable and that job opportunities are not available due to dense population in a small area. This situation has forced the residents to resort to Israeli firms and Jewish projects amid a terrorist atmosphere in an effort to find work and earn a living, and this results in a loss of dignity.

Reports say discussions are now underway to prepare for more contacts between Amman and Gaza to finalize the development and service projects that will be implemented in Gaza on an equal footing with those to be implemented in the two banks. The reports expressed the Gazans' satisfaction over the development plan and the latest government measures toward Gazan citizens who are residents in the East Bank and who are being allowed to carry temporary 3-year Jordanian passports. These passports, which are being issued in implementation of his majesty's order, will enable them to own property and work freely.

Beirut To Handle Syrian Interests in London
NC291159 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1147 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Diplomatic sources at the Foreign Ministry have reported that the Syrian Government today asked Lebanon to handle Syrian interests in Britain following the break in diplomatic relations between Damascus and London. The sources said Lebanon has agreed to the Syrian request. Ambassador Al-Turk [secretary general of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry] has sent a cable to Major General Ahmad al-Haj, Lebanon's ambassador in London, directing him to implement the arrangement.

Karami Comments on Ministerial Committee Meeting
NC281321 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 1230 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The Ministerial Committee met at 1030 today in Prime Minister Rashid Karami's home and under his chairmanship. Ministers 'Usayran, Al-Huss, Junblatt, Birri, and Al-Rasi attended the meeting. After the meeting, at 1230, Prime Minister Karami said: The Ministerial Committee met today to discuss developments in the country, particularly in the south, and decided to approve the agreement reached to end the hostilities between the camps and the surrounding areas. [passage omitted] He added: The discussion also dealt with the security situation in West Beirut. It was decided to withdraw all elements harmful to the interests of the citizens and to ensure compliance with the security plan and its increased effectiveness. [passage omitted]

Referring to the issue of dialogue, Karami said: We were among the first to seek dialogue and agree to meet. We still adhere to this position, which demands that we hold contacts with everyone concerned to resume the dialogue sessions. [passage omitted]

Finnish Defense Minister Arrives 28 Oct
NC281441 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Finnish Defense Minister Veikko Pihlajamaeki and his accompanying delegation arrived in Beirut from Damascus at 1300 today on an official visit to Lebanon which will last until Thursday. He is scheduled to meet with Lebanese Defense Minsiter 'Adil 'Usayran. Staff Colonel Muhammad al-Hajj, commander of the Beirut Military Zone, received the Finnish minister on his arrival on behalf of the Army commander. Officials from the Finnish Embassy and officers from the Finnish UNIFIL contingent were also present. The Finnish minister said the purpose of his visit is to observe the situation of the Finnish battalion operation in the south.

Hostage Swap Follows Syrian Forces' Arrival
NC291138 Paris AFP in English
1125 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Mashgharah, Lebanon, Oct 29 (AFP) — Syrian forces and pro-Iranian fundamentalist Hizballah militiamen have exchanged prisoners seized Tuesday in tit-for-tat actions, correspondents on the scene reported Wednesday. The prisoner exchange took place in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' Valley where at dawn Tuesday, four Syrian soldiers were kidnapped by Hizballah shortly after two of their militias had been abducted at a roadblock manned by a joint Syrian-Lebanese patrol. The swop was prefaced by the arrival here of a 300-strong Syrian detachment armed with heavy artillery. The Syrian force had withdrawn Wednesday morning. [passage omitted]

'Nationalist' Force To Oversee Accords
NC281603 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] The meeting of representatives of nationalist parties at the home of Minister Nabih Birri ended at 1545. Deputy Nazih al-Bizri made a statement on behalf of the conferees condemning Yasir 'Arafat, who is working to promote a policy of surrender. He also denounced the cowardly acts committed by 'Arafat's group in Al-Shawakir and in areas east of Sidon. He stressed that 'Arafat's plan to return to southern Lebanon has reached a crucial stage. Deputy al-Bizri announced that the situation in Sidon is about halfway back to normal. He said: We must prove that the promises Engineer Sa'd and I made to the Resistance, and to the Amal Movement in particular, are credible. We pledged to keep the Sidon Road open to the south.

The participants decided to implement the accord already reached to return life to normal and made special reference to the conference in Engineer Sa'd's home and the Damascus pact covering Al-Rashidiyah. It was agreed to form a joint nationalist military force to guarantee that the accords are put into effect and to deter any attempts to touch off fighting outside the camps. The force is to be placed under Minister Junblatt's command.

Sporadic Fighting Continues
NC282146 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Sporadic clashes are continuing between Amal and the Palestinians along the Maghdushah, Darb al-Sim, Tanburit, and Zighdraya combat lines, with machine gun fire reported on the Jinsnaya, Al-Mharbiyah, and Baysur axes. Three stray shells injured three people on Sidon's southern boulevard. [passage omitted] Intermittent fighting with rockets and machineguns is taking place in Al-Rashidiyah. There were attempts to advance toward the Al-Shawakir line and to areas east of the camp this evening.

A meeting was held tonight at the home of Mustafa Sa'd in Sidon. Representatives of the Amal Movement and the Palestinian National Salvation Front were present. Agreement was reached on implementing a cease-fire and facilitating the mission of the buffer force drawn from the Nasirite Popular Liberation Army. We have learned that Minister Birri called the Amal delegates during the proceedings, and told them to honor the cease-fire and make things easier for the buffer force.

Those involved in the fighting have been ordered to cease military

operations. According to our latest reports, the clashes have indeed eased, and are now limited to machine gun fire. It has been decided that the force will begin the final phase of its deployment at 0700 tomorrow. Some 150 men have been equipped to take up positions along the Maghdushah, Duhur Maghdushah, and Tallat Tanburit axes. The Palestinians will cooperate with this process in Al-Sirub, Duhur al-Miyah Wa Miyah, and Jabal al-Hadid.

The Amal Movement had earlier cast doubt on the stand taken by Mustafa Sa'd's Nasirite Popular Organization, pointing to the large Palestinian presence on Sa'd Boulevard in Sidon and the discovery of five bodies at Jisr Sayniq. [passage omitted]

Palestinian sources accused Amal of kidnapping 35 people, 21 of them on the Khaldah Road. Amal members had already surrounded the outskirts of Al-Bisariyah and abducted 40 people, who had been evacuated from Yarin and Mirwahin. Reports indicate that Amal gunmen arrested a number of Palestinians in Al-Ghaziyah. The Amal Movement claimed that the Palestinians were creating obstacles by demanding that the buffer force take up positions in such sensitive spots as Maghdushah. The movement noted the Palestinians' deployment in Sidon. Amal sources also spoke of Palestinian concentrations and reinforcements preparing to move from areas adjacent to Sidon to join the fighting.

Amal Seizes Helicopter

NC281520 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Fighting around the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps in Sidon and the Al-Rashidiyah camp in Tyre intensified a short while ago. Amal and Palestinian gunmen are using machine guns and artillery in these clashes. A sporadic exchange of light- and medium-caliber machine gun fire and rockets has been reported along the Maghdushah combat lines.

Members of the Popular Nasirite Organization withdrew from Jisr Sayniq earlier this afternoon. The ongoing clashes prevented them from deploying in Maghdushah according to the plan, which calls forthem to act as a buffer force between Amal and Palestinian gunmen. Security reports indicate that the Amal Movement has requisitioned an Army helicopter at Beirut airport to transport medical supplies and food to its gunmen in Sidon.

Seizure of Helicopter Denied

NC282029 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] A security source in the Amal Movement has denied reports disseminated by certain media to the effect that Amal has requisitioned a helicopter it is using for military purposes; namely, to transport arms to the Sidon area. Sources affirmed that this report is false and is intended to cause sedition.

Fighting Reported in Beirut, Mountain 28 Oct

NC281353 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The Phalangist forces and the Army upset the security situation on the combat lines in Beirut, the southern suburbs, and the mountain before noon today. [passage omitted] At 1345 artillery and rocket shelling was directed at the Al-Barbir Museum combat line. Shells are falling on nearby residential areas. Reports indicate that the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Information Minister Joseph Skaf, and Chamber employees have been besieged inside Mansur Palace by the intense shelling. Violent clashes are taking place along the Ra's al-Nab'-Primo combat line. Despite a cease-fire agreement concluded at 1355, the Army and the Phalangist forces continued intense shelling against this combat line.

Intense fighting is also taking place along the Bsaba-al-Ma'rufiyah combat line in the mountain. In addition to Al-Ma'rufiyah, artillery shelling is directed at Bshamun and 'Ayn Nub. The army started the tension along this combat line at noon today and continued its attacks despite the cease-fire agreement reached at 1300. In the suburbs, clashes are taking place along the Al-Tayyuni-Dar al-Kitab axis. Machine guns and rocket launchers are being used.

Bombs Explode at Amal Offices in West Beirut

NC282206 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Three explosions took place in West Beirut tonight. One bomb went off in front of a shrine in the Al-Luja quarter of Al-Musaytibah at 2120. An Amal office is located there. Another bomb exploded under a car in the same area at 1930. Two people were slightly wounded by the blast. In the 'A'isha Bakkar-Al-Mulla district, a third bomb exploded after unknown persons threw it at an Amal Movement office in a building belonging to the National Committee [not further identified]. Four [Amal] members sustained injuries. They were taken to the American University of Beirut Hospital.

Organization Claims Attacks

NC290709 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] An organization called the Muslim Revolutionaries [Al-Thuwwar al-Muslimun] has claimed responsibility for the operations against two Amal posts last night. In the course of this newscast, a spokesman for the Muslim Revolutionaries contacted us to say: We warned the Amal Movement several times not to interfere in our free areas. We are now claiming responsibility for the operations against two Amal posts in the Al-Mulla-'A'isha Bakkar area and in the Al-Luja quarter in Al-Musaytibah. We again warn Amal that we will continue our operations against it and against those who call themselves national forces. We will deal them painful blows.

'Feverish' UK Efforts, 'Hostile Campaign' Viewed

JN281442 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, the feverish efforts of the Thatcher government, particularly in European circles and world public opinion, cannot change the facts of the hostile campaign Britain volunteered to undertake to harm Syria and put it in a position that does not befit its reputation or its struggle among the Arabs and among the peoples struggling for freedom and peace in general. We are fully aware that Syria's reputation and role in the struggle cannot be undermined or distorted by any power in our world, whatever deception such a power fabricates and whatever events it provokes. We overcame that tiresome epoch a long time ago when the tyranny of power controlled our destiny and depicted our stands in the minds of others in accordance with the wishes of its information apparatus and its political whim.

The Thatcher government, which has acted to turn the clock back in the Arab region to recall the memory of its sun that has set forever in this part of the world, knows very well that deception does not make history or change its course, that the people can no longer be duped, and that no one can monopolize European public opinion — which refused to succumb to the Thatcher government's lies against Syria at the Luxembourg meeting — however skillful one is in propaganda techniques and whatever perjuring witnesses one may hire. European public opinion is guided by facts and principles regardless of the siege imposed on it.

Just as Britain has acted once again, more than 25 years after the day it left the Arab countries, the Arabs also remember that which makes them cautious in the face of that hostile British policy, whichmostly views us as a nation that can be stabbed and enslaved and always views our enemies as a species worthy of support and assistance. The Arabs also remember that bitter epoch experienced by our region under the bullying of one British high commissioner or another, and that cunning British stepmother whose Balfour Declaration hatched a Zionist entity alien to our nation and hostile to our interests.

What does the Thatcher government want today? How hostile does it want to be when we are in good health and fully capable of responding? Is the British Government so deluded that it believes its latest fabrications against Syria can create a public opinion hostile to us or a European stand that the British Foreign Office prods in vain to isolate Syria and compel it to deal with the political supply markets with which Washington wants to deceive the Arabs to impose on the entire Arab nation a settlement that suits Washington? Is the British Goverament so deluded that it can believe such an unjustifiable measure could make us change our stands, forfeit our rights, or capitulate to Israel? Or has the Thatcher government — in a guise that cannot hide anything from our eyes — has opted to join the U.S.-Zionist alliance that is preparing an aggression against us and attempting to draw a new map of the region?

Our people in Syria, supported by the masses of the Arab nation, are not frightened by any developments the British stand could bring. Our people are prepared to make sacrifices and defend Arab land capably because we are defending justice, seeking freedom, and demanding our legitimate rights, which no power on earth can compel us to forfeit. The clock will not be set back in our region, regardless of the extent of the present British onslaught.

Damascus Notes UK 'Failure' To Win EC Support

JN281228 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Luxembourg — Britain suffered a big political defeat when it failed to persuade the EC countries to adopt a similar stand to the one represented by the British Government's unjustified provocative measures against Syria. Luxembourg Foreign Minister Jacques Poss said the EC foreign ministers failed to adopt tangible immediate measures against Syria. British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe also expressed his disappointment over this failure to make the EC adopt similar measures. Howe said his colleagues' lack of response fell greatly short of Britain's demands. Howe tried to play down the setback suffered by the policy of the Thatcher government by saying the proposals that were turned down by the EC will be discussed once again at the meetings of EC foreign ministers to be held next month in London. [passage omitted]

Assembly Urges Support From Arab Parliaments

JN281801 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 28 Oct 86

["Text" of memorandum addressed by People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi to Arab parliaments — date not given]

[Text] The British Government has carried out a new provocation against the Arabs. It has exploited an incident engineered by the Israeli and U.S. intelligence services and announced its severance of diplomatic relations with Syria. The U.S. Government hastened to withdraw its ambassador from Damascus; Canada has also recalled its ambassador. Israel has begun a campaign of threats and distortions against Syria. There are calls by other NATO states to adopt anti-Syrian stands.

Syrian officials have repeatedly denied that any Syrian official had any connection with the alleged attempt to plant a bomb in an Israeli civilian plane. The British Government has not furnished any convincing evidence to the contrary.

Such conduct is in implementation of an imperialist-Zionist plot against the Arabs to impose hegemony on the Arabs and to compel Syria and other Arab states to retreat from their steadfast and nationalist policies.

The present prime minister of the enemy, Yitzhaq Shamir, had openly talked about the plan in the past. He said: Western states must close down Libyan and Syrian Embassies, expel their diplomats, and suspend trade relations with those countries. If they should persist in their policies they should be dealt military blows.

Syrian policy is based on basic principles, the most important of which are to regain Arab rights in Palestine; to totally liberate the Arab countries; to support armed struggle and legitimate national resistance to achieve such objectives; to distinguish between legitimate national resistance and terrorism; and to condemn states that use official terrorism as an organized method to fulfill their ambitions and aims. Foremost among such states are the United States, Israel, and South Africa, which resort to various methods of terrorism against peoples and national liberation movements.

Syrian policy has proved that there is no connection between Syria and acts of terrorism. When doubts are cast, as in the Hindawi case, one must look for the hands of the Israeli, U.S., and British intelligence services.

The current campaign against Syria is the second stage in a campaign that began against Libya. Libya was besieged and a military aggression with aircraft and warships was launched against unarmed Libayn cities.

Syria has responded to the British Government's actions in a manner that safeguards its right to independence and sovereignty and is compatible with the defense of Arab dignity.

The People's Assembly fully supports the retaliatory measures adopted by the Syrian Arab Government and believes that such measures represent an honorable, steadfast stand not only on the level of the Arab homeland but also on the level of the world liberation movement.

The resolutions of the conferences and assemblies of the Arab Parliamentary Union in which the Syrian People's Assembly participated emphasize the strengthening of Arab solidarity in the face of the hostility of imperialism and Zionism. We believe it is time to adopt unified Arab stands and to express such stands by various means to prevent our enemies from dealing separately with each Arab country. We also believe that it is necessary to adopt the following measures:

1. To lead a wide campaign of political and information action in Arab and world parliamentary circles to condemn the provocative British action against Syria, to support the firm stand adopted by Syria in facing the step taken by the British Government, and to make Britain feel that it is the loser and that it will pay for its aggression against Syria and the Arab nation through its interests in the Arab countries.

2. To carry out a wide-scale campaign of solidarity with the Arab nation's just struggle to regain the usurped rights of the Palestinian Arab people and the occupied Arab territory and to confront hostile imperialist and Zionist plots. Such a campaign should include the issuing of statements and messages of support by various parties, social forces, and mass organizations in your country. All the measures your assembly deems necessary to strengthen our joint struggle and to support our steadfastness must be taken so a solid international stand is adopted to confront any possible aggression engineered by imperialist and Zionist circles against Syria and the Arab nation, as suggested by Britain's recent behavior.

3. To reaffirm the importance of convening an international peace conference and to condemn the rejection by Israel and the United States of such a conference, because such a rejection entails the perpetuation of the policy of aggression and the obstruction of peace efforts in the region.

We are fully confident that your honorable assembly will adopt the stands and measures it deems necessary and useful to stop further aggression and encroachement against our Arab nation and countries.

Progressive Front Studies Action Against UK Step

JN281611 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] The Coordination and Liaison Bureau of the Progressive National Front Central Command in Syria held a meeting today under Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and chairman of the Front's coordination and liaison bureau. The bureau studied the activities and measures adopted by the Progressive National Front Central Command in light of the developments and the provocations by the British Government.

The bureau also studied the necessary activities by the Front's branches in the governorates to confront the hostile measure, which consitutes a link in the chain of escalation of the anti-Arab Zionist plan aimed at the Arab nation's central cause.

Front Issues Memo

JN281934 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 28 Oct 86

["Text" of memorandum addressed by the Progressive National Front Central Command to "fraternal and friendly fronts and parties" on 28 October]

[Text] Comrades and friends, the Progressive National Front Central Command in the Syrian Arab Republic is pleased to extend to you its warm greetings, wishing you and your friendly people further success, progress, and prosperity.

In view of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two friendly fronts and peoples based on our joint struggle against Zionism, imperialism, and reactionaries, we decided to inform you of the real dimensions on which the British Government's unjustified decision to sever relations with the Syrian Arab Republic was based.

Dear friends, the provocative British decision to sever relations with the Syrian Arab Republic is the culmination of a fierce imperialist-Zionist onslaught against Syria and the Arab nation. Such an onsluaght was preceded by a racist and hysterical campaign led by the United States and Israel, who accused Syria of supporting terrorism. The U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah was part of that onslaught.

There is no doubt that the pretexts to which the British Government resorted when alleging that Syria was behind the attempt

to blow up an Israeli plane at the London airport are not supported by any material evidence and conflict with the Syrian Arab stand on terrorist actions carried out by individuals and states. Syria has repeatedly declared through its top leaders that it condemns all forms of terrorist actions committed by anyone. That is because Syria does not benefit from such action. The only party that stands to benefit from terrorist actions is Israel. However, Syria supports the legitimate resistance of oppressed peoples and the continued struggle against occupation, aggression, and domination by peoples in defense of their freedom and independence and to regain their usurped rights. Thus, Syria always distinguishes between such resistance, which is internationally recognized, and terrorist actions.

Dear friends, the Syrian Government's response to the provocative British decision was necessary to confront the hostile stand against our Arab people and nation. Syria adopted deterrent measures that were announced by an official Syrian spokesman on 24 October 1986. The Syrian action was a reply in kind and a defense of our legitimate interests, for we are very anxious to preserve our friendly relations with peoples and states to serve common interests and strengthen fruitful cooperation in the interest of peoples and their future.

However, by adopting such a stand the British Government has turned itself into a servant of the U.S.-Israeli policy that aims to obstruct peaceful efforts to establish a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in our region, to strike at the Arab liberation movement, and to destroy the spirit of resistance to U.S. imperialist plots against the Arab nation. Syria is the linchpin of the forces confronting such plots and aborting all capitulatory plans and solutions represented by the attempt to revive and expand the Camp David accords and impose capitulation on the Arabs to liquidate their central cause, the Palestinian cause, and impose U.S. hegemony on the Arab nation.

Dear friends, the background of the British decision and the feverish efforts that were made and are being made by imperialist and Zionist circles to drag the EC states into a state of hostility with the Arab nation to implement Israel's policy of aggression is aimed to cover up the real terrorism practiced by Israel against the Arab people and launch a new premeditated aggression against Syria and Arab liberation forces, which would abort the spirit of legitimate resistance among our Arab people to regain their usurped rights.

Dear friends, it is truly strange that the British Governemnt should claim that its decision was based on the charge that Syria supports terrorism when there has not been a single stand in the history of the British Government opposing the real terrorism that has taken place in several places. The best proof of this is the British stand supporting Israeli aggression against our Arab nation, which constitutes the height of terrorism. It has crowned such a stand by extending support to the terrorist U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and by its attitude toward the racist South African regime and its terrorist practices in contrast to the stand of the international community in general and Europe in particular.

Dear friends, the British decision against Syria will not serve the international efforts to achieve a just, comprehensive, and lasting solution in the region. It complicates the situation, increases tension, weakens the efforts to ease tension in the world and in our Arab region in particular, and encourages Israeli intransigence to prevent an international peace conference under UN supervision to be attended by all the parties concerned, including the PLO, and the permanent members of the UN Security Council. The British decision also covers up the U.S. stand that places obstacles in the way of an agreement on the reduction of strategic arms and nuclear disarmament and insists on the arms race in space, thus threatening the future of the whole of mankind.

We affirm to our dear friends that such attempts and pressure exerted by U.S. imperialism and its followers on Syria will not undermine Syria's firm and principled stand on the fateful Arab causes, foremost among which is the Palestinian cause, or its support for the causes of liberation in the world. Syria will continue to confront all extortion attempts from whatever source. Syria will continue its self-defense against the aggression that began in 1948 and continues today. Syria was never an advocate of war or aggression, but works for a just and durable peace in the region based on Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and achievement of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their rigt to repatriation, self-determination, and to establish an independent state on their national soil.

Dear friends, the Progressive National Front Central Command in the Syrian Arab Republic highly values the stand of the world's progressive and socialist states and forces in supporting Syria, foremost among which are the socialist countries led by the friendly Soviet Union, and the West European states that adopted an objective stand on the campaign of slander and fabrications led by the British Government, especially at the EEC ministerial meeting in Luxembourg.

Dear friends, we are fully confident that your national front and friendly people will understand our just stand. We hope that you will support us by adopting the measures required by the present situation to deter those who are pursuing such provocative policies of aggression — measures that will contribute to strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation that exist between our two fronts and enable us to carry out joint action to serve the causes of peace and cooperation among all states and peoples so as to strengthen mankind's progress and development and enhance peoples' independence and freedom to defend their legitimate interests.

Press Discusses British Decision, Measures

JN290823 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0506 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Peace Between Responsibility and Terrorism," the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* says: The irresponsible British measures will inevitably deprive Britain of the right and ability to play a role, which is commensurate with its international responsibilities, in achieving world peace and security in general and security and peace in the Middle East region in

particular. In light of this, the hostile British step can only be interpreted as direct British terrorism and complete bias toward the hostile imperialist-Zionist machine. We can understand this, especially since we know Britain's black colonialist backgound and its continuous conspiratorial role against the Arab nation's issues. It is a premeditated step that expresses a decision characterized by nostalgia for the colonialist past. It also includes political and military objectives at a stage that the imperialist-Zionist plan deemed necessary to escalate conspiracies against the pillars of Arab steadfastness that foiled all schemes of hegemony and control of this region, which is the heart of the world.

Under the headline "The Lost Dreams," the newspaper *Al-Thawrah* says: The British decision has been made under U.S. pressure and through Zionist instigation. Therefore, it completely conflicts with the British people's interests. In fact, the biggest loser of this aggressive step is Britain itself.

The London government has sought to isolate Syria. However, what happened is to the contrary. The state of hostility toward Britain has expanded in the Arab world and the world at large. Moreover, the Arab masses bolstered their support for Syria even at the same time as Britain's isolation was intensified in Europe itself. The Thatcher government and those who support it wanted to cause harm to Syria and its people. However, the situation backfired on Britain as a result of our country's firm reply and effective measures. British companies and interests and those who deal with them were the first to be harmed. The London decision has revealed that British officials proceed from outdated colonialist concepts when dealing with political affairs. It is time these officials realize that their colonialist dreams have gone and will never return, that the empire on which the sun never sets has collapsed and become a terrible ghost, and that nothing remains of this empire except a rusty crown and few ruins which constitute witnesses, not to Britain's power and greatness, but to the size of the tragedies, pains, and coercion, which the hateful British colonialists practiced against all peoples in general and our Arab nation in particular.

In its comment, the newspaper *Tishrin* says: It is clear that the imperial British dreams still exist in London, because the clamor the Thatcher government has created is to a large extent similar to the clamor created by the Eden government during the Suez crisis. In 1956, Eden attempted to instigate the world public opinion and governments against Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. He even allied with Zionism and Israel to carry out an aggression against Egypt. He also reached the point of flagrantly lying to the British people and world public opinion. When his game was exposed, he was forced to resign. Today, Britain, through its government, is replaying the same theatrical role, the cat's claw, in the Zionist scheme against Syria. Britain is also attempting to instigate its European allies to defame Syria and its stands, forgetting that the old imperialist role has gone and will never return, that the Arab region has witnessed great developments, and that Syria is not a mere 10 million people but a great power. Syria leads the Arab struggle and is supported by the Arab masses everywhere, because it is the axis of confrontation and the Arab sword brandished against the Zionist invasion. The Arab nation's destiny depends on Syria's stands and struggle. From this viewpoint, the campaigns of slander and accusation will not intimidate Syria, just as it was not intimidated by the U.S. and NATO fleets in 1982. The plot against Syria and its struggle will inevitably fail.

Peres: French Deal With Syria 'Inconceivable'

TA291019 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres told the Knesset that France has firmly denied reports that it is about to sell Fr 3 billion of weapons to Syria, adding that the IDF Intelligence Branch has no information that would refute this. Responding for the first time as foreign minister to a Knesset query, Mr Peres emphasized that it is inconceivable that an arms deal would be struck with a country involved in international terrorism.

He added that Syria is equipping itself with chemical weapons and that the Soviet Union has supplied it with surface-to-surface missiles.

Peres on Austrian Move, UK Break With Syria

TA281831 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres is not yet prepared to react to the Austrian Government's decision to recall its ambassador to Israel for consultations. On another matter, Shim'on Peres hopes the European countries will follow Britain, which severed its diplomatic relations with Syria. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar spoke with Shim'on Peres at Kibbutz Nir David this afternoon as the vice prime minister was participating in a ceremony there marking 50 years since the tower and stockade settlement [system of building Jewish settlements in mandated Palestine].

[Begin recording] [Zohar] Mr Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, are you pleased with the reactions in the wake of Britain's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Syria?

[Peres] In my opinion one should distinguish between the Israeli-Arab conflict and the war against international terrorism. One should not tie the two together. The fact that a war against international terrorism is developing will ultimately benefit the peace process in the Middle East. However, the wings of this terrible violence, of such a diabolic nature, should first be clipped. After all, this story is not just one of an attempt to harm hundreds of innocent passengers, but of a terrorist who was prepared to murder his pregnant fiance as well. I believe that the British decision is courageous, correct, and I hope it will mark the right path for the war against terrorism despite the fact that it did not receive a sufficient following.

[Zohar] Sir, we have recently witnessed an escalation in battles between the Shi'ites and Palestinians in southern Lebanon. Are you not afraid that this may undermine the situation in southern Lebanon, as well as cause further radicalization in terror, with the Palestinians having the upper hand at this stage?

[Peres] First, thank God we are not partaking in this war, nor do we want to do so. The dilemma is their own; let them handle it.

[Zohar] As for the Austrian ambassador, can you not give any details at the moment?

[Peres] We have not yet received any announcement from Austria. There is an Austrian clock and there is an Israeli one. We go by the Israeli one. [end recording]

Shim'on Peres was the guest of Kibbutz Nir David, which marked 50 years since the tower and stockade settlement in Bet She'an Valley. About 500 members from 9 valley kibbutzim participated in the occasion, which ended a short while ago.

Security Forces Uncover 'Terrorist' Squad

TA281341 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1324 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] The security branches recently uncovered a terrorist squad belonging to the Fatah organization. The members of the squad, from the village of Si'ir near Hebron, are suspected of carrying out several attacks in Jerusalem and the Bethlehem region. Among other things they planted two bombs near the Jaffa Gate in Jerusalem; another bomb in the supermarket in the Nayot neighborhood in Jerusalem, which wounded one woman; and a bomb near the settlement of Efrat more than 2 months ago, which slightly wounded three soldiers. The members of the squad led the investigators to many weapons in their possession. The investigation is continuing.

Leftists To Go to Romania To Meet Palestinians

TA281729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] A large delegation of Israeli leftists is leaving for Romania in a few days to meet with Palestinian personages, including PLO representatives. According to one report, Yasir 'Arafat has expressed willingness to confer with the group members, but this has not been confirmed. This is reported by our party affairs correspondent Razi Barqay. The Israeli delegation includes several dozen members of MAPAM, HADASH, [Democratic Front for Peace and Equality], and the Progressive List for Peace. Reference is to regular activists and not to leaders.

This evening the attorney general announced that he will order an investigation against anybody who confers with members or representatives of terrorist organizations, which contradicts the amendment in the antiterror law. Our correspondent notes that the attorney general's announcement is directed at the delegation members who are leaving for Romania. Some of the delegation members say they will reconsider their trip in the wake of this announcement. In contrast, others say they intend to travel even if they violate the law.

JERUSALEM POST: Communique Shows EC 'Limp Rag'

TA290926 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Oct 86 p 10

[Editorial: "Palsied Partners"]

[Text] Margaret Thatcher has good reason to be angry at her partners in the European Community.

Meeting in Luxembourg, the foreign and deputy foreign ministers of the EC states did rather more than simply decline Britain's appeal for a common stand against Syria — exposed in the Hindawi trial as an official hatchery of terrorism. They showed that the EC is a limp rag — incoherent and pusillanimous as a collective body.

The fact is that Britain did not request particularly drastic action. It did not ask its partners to sever diplomatic relations with Syria. Rather it requested that they recall their ambassadors in Damascus for consultations to prepare for a further EC meeting scheduled for November 10.

In addition, Britain's Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, asked that the EC members intensify their surveillance of Syrian embassies and tighten security affecting Syria's airline — both shown in the Hindawi affair to have been used as instruments for terrorism — suspend arms sales to Syria and visits to Damascus by high-level officials.

Though the British Foreign Secretary presented the court evidence and intelligence data implicating Syria's top-level involvement in the Hindawi affair, the partners declined to take any action.

And in the official communique issued after the meeting, the EC states could not bring themselves to mention Syria by name when expressing "a common sense of outrage" that the "agencies of a state" should be involved in such an "appalling incident" as the attempted bombing of a jetliner.

That is as far as they would go.

French President Mitterrand, whose foreign minister was not present, said France would need more time to study the evidence. But his officials were more candid. France could not afford to take steps against Syria. It had economic ties to consider. It has seven French citizens held hostage in Lebanon whose release Syria could secure. And — said apparently without embarrassment — it is receiving Syrian intelligence cooperation to stem terrorism in France.

Germany found it convenient to hide behind the French apron, as did Italy and Spain.

The chief appeaser of Syrian sensibilities was, of course, Greece, which firmly prevented any direct mention of Damascus in the communique. The Greek delegate had the temerity to argue that branding Syria for engaging in state-sponsored terrorism would mean "taking sides" in the Middle East. Perhaps he was referring to the Iraq-Iran war.

Presumably, Mrs Thatcher will not be so easily deterred. She has already let it be known that Britain will block any further EC aid to Syria. And she will press for a more muscular European response when the EC ministers meet again in a fortnight.

For the stark reality is that state-sponsored terrorism, as practised by Syria, Libya, Iran and others, can only be stemmed by the concerted counter-action of states. And since Europe is the principal arena of such terrorist enterprise, it is also the principal bearer of responsibility.

Moreover, it enjoys the full support of the U.S. in targeting the terror producers.

But so long as the Europeans are squeamish about such affinity with the U.S., and so long as they prefer to make their separate deals with terrorist states, at the expense of their own partners, the terrorist states will, by virtue of the threat of terror itself, continue to prowl and plunder the field.

ALGERIA

Italy's Trade Minister Formica on Trade Talks

AU271304 Rome ANSA in English 1231 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] (ANSA) Algiers, October 27 — Algeria considers Italy a privileged trade partner and holds up bilateral relations as a model for North-South ties, Italian Foreign Trade Minister Salvatore Formica said Monday at the end of two days of consultations here.

After meeting with Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi, Energy Minister Mohamed Nabi and Foreign Trade Minister Mostefa Benamar, Formica, who was accompanied by Italian Ambassador Michelangelo Jacopucci, affirmed that the Algiers Government is prepared to heighten political cooperation with Italy and extend commercial relations "beyond the turn of the century".

His trip follows close on a work visit Italian Premier Bettino Craxi made to Algiers last week and which opened up a new, more dynamic stage of the "excellent" political and trade relations, the minister said.

In a statement to the Italian news agency ANSA, Formica referred to a "special initiative" involving consultations and other exchange of information designed to coordinate the efforts of the two countries in cases of conflict and crisis in the Mediterranean region and throughout the Middle East.

Within what he said is a "more dynamic" framework for bilateral ties, Algeria appears prepared for settlements for old problems and openings for new agreements, the minister said and cited finance agreements between Italian and Algerian state and publicly-owned companies.

In this connection, Formica said that the trade and finance ministers promised him that "within a few months" some 3.4 million dollars owed to Italy for the printing of Algerian banknotes for the 1980-83 period will be paid. The ministers also pledged to seek agreement on sharing air and maritime traffic between the two countries and accord covering direct negotiations with Italian companies which have completed hydraulic works in Algeria.

On the finance front, Algeria has accepted three Italian proposals for the first time. The Italian minister identified them as billing in Italian lire imports of consumer goods with short-term payment, billing in European Units of Account on a provisional basis for a number of larger operations, preparedness to hold future negotiations in international securities.

Italy, on the other hand, has committed itself to boosting the present credit ceiling (3,800 billion lire), broaden aid credits for Algeria, study the possibility of increasing investments in the country through a consortium of Italian commercial banks and to facilitate Algerian capital investment in Italy.

The Italian minister said at his talks here, he insisted on the need for more work in the country for Italian state and publicly- owned companies and on prompt payment for work completed by Italian firms to help correct Italy's deficit in bilateral trade.

He put the figure in the red of 1985 at some two billion dollars.

In specific sectors, Formica said that the energy minister would like to accelerate dealings with the Pirelli tire and cable corporation for the construction of a tire plant in Algeria and further studies in other areas for the creation of a joint venture for plant construction, fishing, consumer goods and export promotion.

Other Algerian authorities said they were prepared to reach agreements with the Fiat automobile corporation of Turin for the establishment of a Fiat assembly plant in the country "in the near future."

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Says UK To 'Regret' Break With Syria

LD281957 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1851 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Libyan leader Col Al-Qadhdhafi said tonight that Britain would regret its recent action against Syria in the wake of the Hindawi trial. He said the moves would alienate Britain from the entire Arab world. And in an interview shown on Irish television he reaffirmed his support for the IRA and pledged backing for his "friend" opposition leader Charles Haughey who he hoped would win Ireland's next election.

Dublin officials were tonight studying the text of the interview, shown on the Republic's network RTE. Irish ministers have long resented Col Al-Qadhdhafi's backing of the IRA. The Colonel refused to deny he was supplying arms and cash to the terrorist organisation. He said if he was leader of the south he would consider Northern Ireland was colonised and fight to "liberate that part of my country".

Col Al-Qadhdhafi, who once played host to Mr Haughey to clinch a deal for the import of Irish beef, forecast that if Fianna Fail returned to power there would be a greater development of trade than was possible with the present coalition Dublin government.

Earlier this year when a close colleague of the Colonel spelled out the Libyans' pro-IRA stance the Irish Government began to phase out the participation of Libyan students in Irish training programmes. The move was expected to affect up to 300 Ireland-based Libyans.

VOGAH Views British 'Campaign' Against Syria

LD282325 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Britain failed to drag the EC countries, which met within the framework of the EC foreign ministers meeting on Monday in Brussels, into the racist stance of severing relations

with Syria. The EC countries also refused to apply a collection of measures that Britain called for against Syria within the framework of the hostile campaign by the lackey government of Margaret Thatcher against the Arab nation in general, and against its liberation revolutionary and progressive forces in particular.

[Words indistinct]committed by the current U.S. Administration to impose the imperialist and Zionist will over the revolutionary Arab will through the escalation of pressure, terrorism, blockade, and aggression, thinking that the time is right for the implementation of the last stage of the plan of complete subjugation of the region by striking the last fortress of rejection of capitulation, of insistence on liberation, and of fighting the Zionist enemy [words indistinct].

The dimensions of the British conspiracy against Syria are exposed by the stance adopted by Washington when it withdrew its ambassador to Damascus in the wake of the severance of diplomatic relations between Syria and Britain. The U.S.-Zionist joint naval maneuvers that will be carried out (?at) the end of this month in the Mediterranean within the framework of the strategic cooperation agreement, and also the declaration that the U.S. first deputy defense secretary will visit the Zionist entity at the end of the month and will talk with Zionist officials, are also part of this.

It has been noticed that the ships of the 6th Fleet, which are always sailing near the Libyan Arab shores, will participate in these maneuvers on behalf of the U.S. At the same time the Western media have spread the news that the Zionist enemy is preparing for a strike against Syria.

At the same time the U.S. Administration and the Zionist enemy continue to launch a hysterical campaign against Syria [words indistinct]supporting terrorism, especially as U.S. officials at the White House are stating that the U.S. aggression against Libya last April has failed, and [word indistinct] declares that he (?has to) repeat this aggression. [passage omitted]

JANA on U.S. Officers' Tour of Golan Heights

LD290918 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, 29 Oct — The Zionist enemy radio said the U.S. and British military attaches in occupied Palestine today made a reconnaissance tour of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan Heights, during which they visited the enemy military positions and units stationed there and had talks with a number of these units' officers. The radio added that the enemy chief of staff, his deputy, the head of the Zionist intelligence service, and the so-called commander of the Northern Region accompanied the U.S. and British military attaches during the tour.

JANA's Arab affairs editor has commented on this, saying that this new step by the administration of Israel's mad dog, Reagan, and its aircraft carrier, Britain, is regarded as a serious development in the hateful offensive plan currently being carried out against the progressive forces and regimes in the Arab region. At least two conclusions can be derived from this step. First, it reaffirms the hostile alliance between the Americans, the British, and the Zionists — an alliance that is now practically commanding the 10th crusade attack against the Arab and Islamic nation. Second, this step at the minimum constitutes a practical prelude for carrying out a military aggression against Syria by this alliance, under the cover of the political and media campaign being waged with a spirit full of hatred and racism by the government of the child-killer, Thatcher, and the Zionists under the leadership of the mad dog, Reagan.

The editor added that the quick tempo of events within this framework reaffirms that the Arab nation is now facing the preliminaries of the crusaders-Zionist decision to wage war against this nation, giving priority to a strike against the nation's progressive forces and regimes that are aware of this plan and attempting to deal with these progressive forces and regimes individually.

Concluding his comment, the JANA editor said the Arab nation, and particularly its masses, are being called upon today more than ever before to be vigilant and to confront in practice this new crusaders' attack, which has taken on its serious nature ever since the barbaric abortive U.S.-NATO aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah.

MAURITANIA

Algerian Envoy Delivers Message to Taya

LD281835 Algiers APS in English 1402 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Nouakchott, 28/10/86 (APS) — Algerian ambassador to Nouakchott, Ahmed Ferhat Zerhouni was audienced Sunday by Colonel Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation, and head of the Mauritanian state.

Following the audience, Zerhouni told [word indistinct] that he submitted to President Maayouia a message of fraternity and solidarity from President Chadli Bendjedid.

He added that both sides expreases satisfaction about bilateral cooperation and underlined the necessity to reinforce it.

The talks were also centered [words indistinct] to the Great Maghreb and the African Continent, mainly the South African and Namibian problems.

MOROCCO

Further Reportage on Visit by Romania's Oancea

Prime Minister Meets Oancea

LD232301 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Azzedine Laraki received in his office this evening Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister Constantin Oancea, who was accompanied by the ambassador of his country to Rabat. The talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, dealt with various aspects of bilateral cooperation at the political and

economic levels. They also dealt with the possibilities for the development of relations in all fields. His Majesty King Hassan II and President Ceausescu highly appreciate these relations. The talks were attended by close advisors to the prime minister.

Oancea Holds Further Talks

LD231538 Rabat MAP in English 1213 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Rabat, Oct 23. (MAP) — Visiting Romanian Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Constantin Oancea held a meeting here Wednesday afternoon with Moroccan Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ahmed Cherkaoui.

Talks focused on disarmament and security issues, the situation in north-west Africa, the Middle East conflict, the Iran-Iraq war, and the situation in southern Africa.

The perspectives to enhance cooperation in the economic, technical, cultural, and scientific areas were also reviewed by the two sides which pledged to carry on efforts to consolidate further Moroccan-Romanian relations.

The Romanian official who arrived in Morocco Wednesday morning is due to meet today with Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali.

Oancea Comments on Talks

LD231737 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister Constantin Oancea continues his contacts with Moroccan officials. Following his talks today with Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Felali, which were attended by the Moroccan secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, Moulay Ahmed Cherkaoui, Oancea said the talks took place in accordance with the instructions of the two countries' leaders — His Majesty King Hassan II and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. The talks are a continuation of the existing dialogue between the two countries and the political talks between the two governments. He pointed out that the talks dealt with cooperation between the two countries and ways to develop it, particularly in the commercial field. International issues of mutual interest were also reviewed, together with the problem of disarmament and the issues of curbing the arms race, international security, and the Middle East. Viewpoints on the best ways to solve international conflicts were also exchanged. The Romanian deputy foreign minister asserted that the talks were held in a friendly atmosphere reflecting the fraternal ties between the Romanian and Moroccan peoples.

Oancea Departs 26 Oct

LD270138 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] The Romanian deputy foreign minister expressed his satisfaction with the results of his talks with the members of his majesty's government. In a statement he made before leaving Morocco today at the end of a visit to our country, he said this visit aims to strengthen relations between the two countries in accordance with the directives of His Majesty King Hassan II and President Ceausescu.

The Romanian deputy foreign minister announced that his talks covered cooperation between the two countries in the cultural, scientific and economic fields and noticed that there were identical viewpoints between the two countries about the current issues of the Middle East, world peace, and disarmament. The Romanian official announced that the Moroccan-Romanian joint committee will meet next year to give a new impetus to cooperation.

SUDAN

28 Oct Student Demonstrations Leave 1 Dead

JN281820 Khartoum SUNA in English 1741 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum Oct. 28 (SUNA) — A member in the Al-Ummah Party was stoned to death during student demonstrations near the party's headquarters in Omdurman town today, police sources said today.

About 79 students in Khartoum were arrested during the students riot including one who hurled stones on the prime minister's car, the sources said.

Also more than one hundred students were arrested in Omdurman and flagellation sentences were executed on them, the police sources said adding that they are closely monitoring the movements of some instigators.

Anti-government leaflets being circulated by the students were also captured, the sources said.

The style and contents of the leaflets are above the students cultural and political level, the clue which proves that political parties were behind the students riot.

The sources have accused some school teachers of instigating the students and said some of them were arrested.

Meanwhile the Prime Minister Sadiq Al-Mahdi has confirmed that the government would take necessary legal measures against the masterminders of the lootings.

To use a partial shortage of commodities in misleading pulils and students for sabotage acts is of drastic consequences, the premier said.

He asserted that his government has been exerting tremendous efforts to increase production and remove the difficulties facing the citizens.

Though much has been achieved to this effect we still recognize the existence of some problems to be overcome, the premier allowed.

Some mischievious sides who missed the train of the political power are behind these riots, the premier said without disclosing the names of these sides.

He, however, pointed that everything would be revealed after the ongoing investigations on the events.

Its to be recalled that students in some parts of the national capital have been rioting during the past two days, though intermittently, against the scarcity of some commodities in the national capital, namely meat, cigarettes.

MENA: Paper Claims Garang Died in Romania

NC281920 Cairo MENA in English 1855 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 28 (MENA) — The independent newspaper *Sawt Al-Shari* carried today semi-confirmed news on the murder of Colonel John Garang by one of his officers in mutiny in the second week of October.

The paper quoted informed military Sudanese sources as saying that the military authorities in Juba monitored a radio message which confirmed that Colonel Garang was hit by a bullet which paralysed him completely.

Garang was carried according to the source to Addis Ababa and then to Romania where he was admitted into a hospital there, the paper added, saying that he was reported as having died there.

SUNA: Garang Hospitalized

JN291055 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 29 (SUNA) — The leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) rebel forces John Garang is currently being treated in Romanian from foot and arm injuries when he was shot by one of his aides, the independent daily *Al-Siyasah* today quoted what it called well-informed sources as saying.

The paper said its sources have confirmed that the injuries of Garang occurred when fighting broke between SPLA leader top members over the nomination of new elements within the core of the SPLA. It futher cited these sources as saying that the SPLA was facing a crucial situation and that SPLA elements are dispersing following hospitalization of Garang.

The paper did not however specify the health condition of Garang, nor when the friction among the SPLA occurred.

It is to be recalled that the Ummah paper, the mouthpiece of the premier's Ummah National Party, has reported mid of current Oct. that the deputy of John Garang Mr. Karbino, was leading the opposition and that he had shot Garang and wounded him on the arm leading to his susbsequent hospitalization in Addis Ababa.

The Ummah paper said the friction occurred over divergence of position between the peace settlement — opponents led by John Garang and the negotiation-seekers led by Karbino.

Iranian Red Crescent Delegation Leaves Khartoum

JN270633 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum Oct 26 SUNA — The delegation of the Iranian Red Crescent left here today for Tehran concluding a nine-day visit to here during which it presented Iran's gift of food stuffs and equipment-loaded ship.

The delegation held several meetings with a number of government's officials.

It also held meetings with the Sudanese Red Crescent where they discussed health cooperation, saving of drugs and the issue of the Sudanese POW's who were captured by Iran during its battling against Iraq.

Al-Mahdi on Care for Martyrs Families

JN241036 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 24 (SUNA) — Prime Minister and Minister of Defence al-Sadiq al-Mahdi affirmed that the government will give high consideration to the families of the military martyrs who died while struggling against the defuct regime of Numayri.

Al-Mahdi who was addressing a gathering organized by the arbitray and politically departed militants in honour of the martyrs families, said that concern is the least thing that could be done for them in recognition of their courageous struggle against the defunct regime.

He said the government will remove all the remains of Numayri regime legally.

The prime minister said that some foreign sources aim at undermining democracy in Sudan. (?Sudan) should defend democracy and the political leadership should mobilize the people's forces.

He said some Sudanese people fell victims in the grip of foreigners and the government is seeking their rescue from this grip.

Commissioner on Clashes, Situation in Equatoria

JN271504 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Juba, Sudan, 27 Oct (SUNA) — Six policemen, two Armed Forces members, and one militiaman were martyred while repulsing an attack launched last Tuesday by a group of outlaws in the Lanya area 63 miles from the Juba-Yei road in the Equatoria Region.

This was stated today by Robert (Bundy), commissioner of services and chairman of the relief committee in the region. He asserted the Armed Forces repulsed the attack, inflicted losses on the outlaws, and secured the road to guarantee the arrival of supply and relief materials to Juba.

In his statement, (Bundy) explained that the group that launched the attack was on its way to the SPLA command following differences among the outlaws in the Tombe area on the boundaries between the Equatoria Region and the Lakes Prov-

ince. He referred to information affirming that the outlaws are suffering from hunger and disease due to lack of food and medicine. He asserted that the Armed Forces and other regular forces in cooperation with the citizens are in firm control of Equatoria Region and that the security situation in the region is reassuring.

Radio SPLA Reports September Attacks on Waat

EA272340 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Reports reaching Radio SPLA from Central Upper Nile administrative area speak of a series of SPLA attacks on the Khartoum Army Garrison at Waat. According to our correspondent, in the first attack against Waat, which occurred on 27th September 1986, resulted in the killing of seven enemy soldiers and injuring of seven others, three of them from the police. [sentence as heard]

The second attack, only 2 days later on 29th September, left five enemy soldiers dead and seven wounded.

Meanwhile, the last operation against Waat on 30th September 1986 claimed three enemy lives. Five soldiers were also wounded. [passage omitted]

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Meets With Iranian Delegation 28 Oct

LD282042 Tehran IRNA in English 1749 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 28, IRNA — Foreign Ministry's director general for Afro-Arab Affairs Mohammad-Hoseyn Lavasani met and conferred with Burkina Faso President Thomas Sankara in Ouagadougou Tuesday.

In the meeting Lavasani expressed regret over the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel, who died in a suspicious plane crash. "Iran condemns the racist Pretoria regime for its countless crimes against South African people as well as frontline countries", Lavasani said.

There were many similarities between the Pretoria, Zionist and Baghdad regimes, Lavasani said, adding that Iraqi rulers must be condemned for their crimes against the Iranian and regional nations.

Lavasani said Iranian people want a durable peace without Iraqi Saddam Husayn and his ba'th party.

In reply President Sankara stressed on the expansion of bilateral relations and said that his country backs rightful stance of the Islamic Republic in the international scene. He also expressed hope that Tehran-Ouagadougou cooperation would further expand.

Guissou Meets Delegation

LD262328 Tehran IRNA in English 1700 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 26, IRNA — Director-General for Afro-Arab Affairs Mohammad-Hoseyn Lavasani presented Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati's message to his Burkina Faso counterpart, Basile Laita Guissou in the country's capital Ouagadougou, on Sunday.

During the meeting Mr. Lavasani expressed the Islamic Republic's appreciation for Burkina Faso's support at international circles, and also called for expansion of relations between the two countries.

On the imposed Iraqi war, the Burkina Faso foreign minister said the Islamic Republic Government has a duty to secure the rights of its people. He furthermore noted that he was confident Iran's Muslim combatants would win the war.

Mr. Lavasani arrived in Ouagadougou on Friday for talks on bilateral relations as well as mutual cooperation at the international level with Burkina Faso officials.

CAPE VERDE

Lisbon Paper Interviews President Pereira

PM241327 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 11 Oct 86 p 15

[Interview with President Pereira by Jose Judice; date, place not given]

[Text] *Expresso*: Cape Verde has played an important role in the dialogue between Africa and the West. In your opinion, what are the results of that effort?

Aristides Pereira: We have made an effort to perform what we believe to be our duty, taking into account our historical past, which has made Cape Verde a country that to some extent lies at a crossroads of the world. We are concerned about possible upsets, particularly with respect to Africa — a continent that has been in crisis since the sixties and that, as everybody knows, faces difficulties of every kind. Africa basically needs peace for its development. This matter is one of Cape Verde's most important concerns.

Expresso: How does Cape Verde view both U.S. and EEC sanctions? Can they be effective?

Aristides Pereira: Clearly, all sanctions can be effective, provided that they are put into practice, but we know that there are always extraneous elements who exploit these situations to secure considerable profits by creating ways to evade sanctions. This can happen in all sectors. There are matters that directly concern countries' administrations — for instance, the landing and takeoff of aircraft. There is no possibility of evasion there. But otherwise, consider the case of Rhodesia, which contrived to survive for years and years, thanks precisely to all that activity by elements extraneous to those who were applying sanctions.

Expresso: Do you believe that the Reagan administration is prepared really to apply sanctions?

Aristides Pereira: I believe that there is a whole effort by the U.S. Administration to improve its image with respect to African opinion. As is known, the OAU summit adopted quite tough stances with respect to Washington, and so we believe that sanctions really will be applied, although there are matters which are beyond the control of the administration itself.

Expresso: And in the case of the EEC?

Aristides Pereira: We respect each country's decisions a great deal, and we believe that each is within its rights to defend its state interests. There are principles that should be respected and that correspond to a whole policy of the EEC countries. Each country is aware of the problems it has. Our own experience shows us that there are frequently decisions that must be made in defense of state interests. We have already talked once with a frontline country, a neighbor of South Africa — Botswana — that said suicidal forms of solidarity should not be required of Cape Verde.

There are situations in which, apart from the solidarity that we accept and deem necessary, you cannot demand that a country take decisions against its own interests, provided that they are interests of quite considerable significance.

Expresso: So you will not comment on the Portuguese stance on the matter?

Aristides Pereira: Certainly not.

Expresso: Is there any new initiative by Cape Verde on the issue of southern Africa?

Aristides Pereira: We are conducting constant activity to bring about a resumption of contacts. We believe the current situation of deadlock in the contacts between the South African, U.S., and Angolan sides can only harm any process which could lead to a peaceful solution. If the current break in the negotiations continues, there is nothing to prevent the situations from becoming exacerbated, making it a good deal more difficult for any solution to be reached.

Expresso: What is the state of the drought in Cape Verde?

Aristides Pereira: I have a piece of good news to give: It is raining in Cape Verde. The rains came late, but it was raining in Cape Verde just 2 days ago. Clearly we do not regard this as something decisive that will make us change our plans for the future, bearing in mind that we are in the Sahel region — the region most affected by the drought and by the advance of the desert. The experience of the past few years shows us that we must continue with the efforts against desertification, continue the work of reforestation, topsoil protection, and water conservation, and intensify all means of searching for underground water in order to increase the country's irrigated area.

Expresso: Do you view Cape Verde's future optimistically?

Aristides Pereira: In a country like Cape Verde, the future could not be viewed confidently if there were no optimism. The difficulties are so many you must be optimistic to put your shoulder to the wheel.

Expresso: What is the Cape Verde Government's stance on the orthographic agreement signed in Rio de Janeiro?

Aristides Pereira: The Cape Verde Government did not sign the proposal. We were there only as observers. We have not yet studied the matter, but we believe that it should be viewed with the utmost goodwill with a view to finding a platform of understanding. There is no doubt that there is a need for standardization of the orthography of the Portuguese language.

GHANA

Alleged Instigator of Religious Riots Arrested

AB252205 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] The police have arrested Alhaji Mahmud Gedel for allegedly instigating some Muslim youths to indulge in acts of hooliganism and the recent attack on the offices of a number of Islamic organizations in Accra, including the Ghana Muslim Community, the Council of (Ulamas), and the Ghana Muslim Representative Council. Considerable damage to property, including the destruction of Muslim literature, was caused during the attack, which took place as soon as it was announced at the end of Friday prayers that the Central Mosque was to be demolished.

LIBERIA

Opposition Boycotts Reconciliation Talks

HK290308 Hong Kong AFP in English 0258 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Monrovia, Oct 29 (AFP) — The opposition Liberia Action Party (LAP) said Tuesday it would boycott reconciliation talks among political parties here until "a conducive political atmosphere is created."

The party said its hopes that talks on September 23 between the ruling National Democratic Party, the Unity Party, the Liberia Unification Party (LUP) and the LAP would allow "free consultations and mutual dialogue among all parties concerned" had been dashed.

It accused the ruling party of failing to make statements to "clear the air about restrictions and threats of violence and brutality against all law-abiding citizens, groups and newspapers."

The latest reconciliating talks are being chaired by Robert Bright, a former official of the ousted civilian government of the late President William Tolbert. President Samuel Doe broke off earlier talks among political parties organized by the Liberia Council of Churches, accusing church officials of being "biased in favour of the opposition."

LUP leader William Gabriel Kpoleh has also warned that his party would boycott the talks unless the government withdrew all troops from the streets of the capital, Monrovia.

But Army Chief of Staff Gen Henry Dubar said the soldiers would stay because they were protecting lives and property.

NIGERIA

Murder of Prominent Editor Remains Unsolved

HK290351 Hong Kong AFP in English 0339 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Lagos, Oct 29 (AFP) — The bizarre murder of the editor-in-chief of Nigeria's top weekly news magazine is still shrouded in mystery 10 days after the event.

The few existing clues point to the secret police, but many discount this and the government seems to be trying hard to clear its name.

Dele Giwa, the 39-year-old chief executive of *Newswatch*, a slick, zesty magazine with a penchant for investigative reporting, was killed by a letter bomb while having breakfast at his Lagos suburban home shortly before going on vacation.

The bomb (a weapon unheard of in Nigeria) was in an envelope labelled as coming from Nigeria's president, Gen Ibrahim Babangida, and was delivered by a motorcyclist.

Gen Babangida has had generally excellent relations with Nigeria's outspoken press, including *Newswatch*, and his 14-month-old military government has won a measure of legitimacy by its respect for press freedom and human rights.

Suspicion would therefore normally have fallen on any number of powerful businessmen or politicians who have felt the sting of Mr Giwa's pen since he founded the successful weekly 21 months ago.

But only two days before his death, Mr Giwa had been called in by the state security services — the Civilian Intelligence Agency.

One of its deputy directors, A.K. Togun, accused Mr Giwa of a variety of sins — from discussing illegally importing guns to plotting a socialist takeover and planning to offer a job to a policeman suspended for detailing corrupt police practices to an investigating panel.

Mr Giwa, a former *New York Times* news clerk who had held high positions in two major papers, fired off a letter to his lawyer the same day.

"These are grave accusations," he said in the letter, reproduced in *Newswatch*. He denied all the charges and said he had to do "all things possible" to disabuse the government that he could be linked to "anything as asinine and dangerous" as planning to import arms.

The next day, according to *Newswatch*, Mr Giwa went to a luncheon where he was reassured by a top regime official that the accusations were not to be taken seriously.

Meanwhile his wife Funmi, who was at home, received a call for her husband from the Director of Military Intelligence, Col Halilu Akilu, whom Mr Giwa knew.

In passing, he asked her for the Giwas' address and how to get there. When she asked him why, he said another official wanted to deliver "an invitation or something like that to the house," according to *Newswatch*.

The next day, Mr Giwa returned Col Akilu's call. The colonel said he had called to reassure Mr Giwa that he should not worry about the allegations made by the Civilian Intelligence Agency.

Forty minutes later, according to *Newswatch*, the letter bomb went off in Mr Giwa's lap. He died shortly afterwards in hospital.

The next day, at a press briefing, half a dozen top government officials, including Col Akilu, denied any connection with the killing.

Col Akilu said he had asked for the Giwas' address because he wanted to pay a friendly visit. If he had had any sinister motives, he said, he could have found out Mr Giwa's address by more discreet ways than asking his wife.

Since then, *Newswatch*, along with the *Guardian*, Nigeria's most influential newspaper, has called for an independent investigation. But the government says it plans to leave the matter to the police.

SIERRA LEONE

President Receives Message from King of Morocco

AB282055 Paris AFP in English 1637 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Freetown, 28 Oct (AFP) — A special emissary from King Hassan II of Morocco on Monday held talks with the president of Sierra Leone, Joseph Momoh to whom he delivered a message whose contents were not disclosed, it was learned from official sources on Tuesday in Freetown. According to observers, this message could be connected to the Western Sahara issue which is currently being discussed at the United Nations. Two weeks ago, President Momoh sent a message to King Hassan II, it is recalled. Sierra Leone supports the Polisario Front while maintaining "friendly ties" with Morocco, according to a Sierra Leonian diplomat.

ANGOLA

Paris Radio Interviews UNITA's Savimbi

LD282136 Paris Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Interview with UNITA President Jonas Savimbi by unidentified correspondent — live in studio]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] We have here in the studio UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi. Thank you, Jonas Savimbi, for accepting our invitation a few hours before the end of your private stay in France. [passage omitted]

Clearly your relations with South Africa carry a lot of weight in the development of your relations with the outside world, Jonas Savimbi, all the more so since events there are gaining momentum. There are dozens of deaths every month — I was going to say of compatriots, of blacks at any rate, — that affects you, and you cannot remain insensitive to criticism?

[Savimbi] We are not insensitive to criticism; in fact, we also condemn apartheid in the strongest of terms. As black nationalists we cannot accept white people dominating and humiliating black people. But then we must also take circumstances into account. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Yes, but what are you doing specifically to dismantle apartheid?

[Savimbi] I believe I have greater influence. We all oppose apartheid, but what is the right method? You then have to accept that for the sake of fighting apartheid we must accept a bloodbath in South Africa. When whites kill blacks, no one worries about it. Or else we say: Apartheid must be ended, but the whites must not massacre the blacks. Or if the whites massacre the blacks in South Africa, [words indistinct] the biggest ones, you must applaud. I don't believe that's right.

[Correspondent] If things go on as they are, will you continue to have relations with South Africa?

[Savimbi] I think we want to continue saying to the South Africans that all black people, including us in UNITA, disagree with their system. We are not the only ones in Africa to believe that it is necessary to go on talking to the South Africans. This isn't to approve of their policy, but to condemn the policy by discussion. I don't believe that if the South Africans decided today to massacre the blacks there would be European countries that would send their armies to South Africa to defend the blacks.

[Correspondent] You believe that?

[Savimbi] They won't send them. I can tell you that. There won't be a single white who gets himself killed in South Africa for the blacks. But people will applaud because it's good. But it is (?also) racism.

[Correspondent] So you think like a certain number of moderate African heads of state who maintain relations with the South Africans?

[Savimbi] First of all, there are African countries that are moderate and wise, and which say: It is necessary to put pressure on South Africa so that South Africa is unable to use its (?actual) strength of violence in an irrational way against the blacks.

[Correspondent] On the subject of the severing of relations with the Red Cross, you are going to suffer from that because negotiatons, for example, for the release of hostages, have often taken place via the Red Cross.

[Savimbi] I believe that this is now a problem for the International Red Cross, and we have a permanent delegation from it in our country, [words indistinct] release, but I do not condemn the severing of relations. It is now up to the Red Cross to find the means of helping people who are the victims of the war in our country.

[Correspondent] In Assisi tomorrow Pope John Paul II is receiving representatives of all religions including Muslimsand Buddhists. [passage omitted] Jonas Savimbi, it is already known that certain fighters in Lebanon, particularly the Christians of course, have announced that they will observe tomorrow's cease-fire, so have the Shi'ites and the Sunnis. Weapons will also be silent in Chile, Nicaragua, and Sri Lanka. Are you going to observe this cease-fire in the Angolan bush?

[Savimbi] First, I believe that because I am here in Paris — there is no commander in chief who is going to say to his troops to stop fighting if he is not on the spot himself — let us wait for my colleagues who have remained behind to decide. It is not up to me here to decide anything whatsoever.

[Correspondent] Yes, but as far as what the Pope has said is concerned, all the same you must have your own feelings: Is it a good initiative? Are you for or against it?

[Savimbi] I am for it, I am for it, but I cannot give orders from here to my troops who are on the spot. [passage indistinct due to crosstalk]

[Correspondent] Because I have a dispatch here from Lisbon saying that in Mozambique, for example, the Mozambican National Resistance has stated that nothing is planned.

[Savimbi] No, for us I think that if I was on the spot the reply would be positive, it would be yes, but as I am here, the others who are on the spot — these are leaders with responsibilities — they have to decide. I am in agreement if they decide positively. I will go in the same direction.

[Correspondent] Well, Jonas Savimbi, let us come to your visit to France. I recall that you came at the invitation of the European Parliament, or at least, to be exact, of a certain number of European deputies, it has even been said, of the right and the extreme right. Very briefly, is that true? Was it only deputies of the right and extreme right?

[Savimbi] No, I think it was deputies of the center and the right. It is now the right that is governing France.

[Correspondent] Now, after that, you have come to Paris on a private visit, which means you are not going to meet with Jacques Chirac, unless I am mistaken?

[Savimbi] I think I am not going to say anything on that, because I do not know [words indistinct]. I cannot invite the prime minister. But I prefer him to say if he is receiving me, if he has received me, or if he is not receiving me.

[Correspondent] You have, nevertheless, met with representatives of the UDF and the RPR, in particular Minister of Culture and Communications Francois Leotard. Can you tell us a bit about the subjects you defended, and particularly if you believe that those you talked to were listening to you?

[Savimbi] This is where I say people are (?interfering in the business) by saying that it is a failure. I consider that it is not. It is a victory. It is the first time I have publicly been to France. I am presenting....

[Correspondent, interrupting] Does that mean you have already been before, by saying publicly?

[Savimbi] Yes, I was here in 1975. But I was received [as heard], no one saw me. So this is the first time publicly, and when I have granted interviews.

So I consider that it is a victory because I have been able to talk to people. I was received by National Assembly President Chaban-Delmas, I have seen ministers, and I assure you that in 2 days' time, when I leave, there will be people who will say they have seen me. So, because I do not want to compromise people, and I do not want to embarrass people...[Savimbi changes thought] I think that people did not know me before and did not really know the political intentions and plan of UNITA. I can assure you that those we spoke to understood us, and that they promised to help us.

[Correspondent] I have read a statement by you saying that you were, let's say, a victim of pressures allegedly exerted by Elf?

[Savimbi] I must be clear, and people should not take my statements as threats. This is what we say. The case against Gulf Oil is that Gulf Oil has lobbied against UNITA in the United States. So we reacted violently, saying: Either you are doing business, or you are in politics. If you are in politics you will take political risks. We have always appreciated the neutral attitude of Elf-Aquitaine, but I felt this time that they (?have begun) to get involved in politics. There are many risks for businessmen when they enter politics in an area which is unstable and where there is a war.

[Correspondent] You have already captured U.S. technicians. Does that now mean that if ever you should encounter French technicians they could well be taken prisoner or taken hostage?

[Savimbi] We don't take hostages, (?we don't capture people), but it has proved necessary to protect them, because in the past when we have attacked positions where there were Cubans and soldiers of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] the foreign technicians we left behind were murdered by the MPLA. But no one (?talks about that).

[Correspondent] So you would take the same security measures maybe with regard to French technicians?

[Savimbi] I don't promise anything. But I say that people act as their interests dictate. And we too must act as our interests dictate.

[Correspondent] Let's talk about the internal situation in Angola. You also said that you wanted to embark on negotiations. Have you already had contacts with the MPLA?

[Savimbi] I believe that we haven't officially had contacts.

[Correspondent] Yes, but unofficially?

[Savimbi] Let's say that individually, individuals from the MPLA and individuals of UNITA meet and discuss and agree. I think it is amazing that people think that when the MPLA speaks, the MPLA rejects negotiations. Yet that is the feeling of everyone. No. Even people who are in the government and in the MPLA Party, there are people who are disappointed with the Cuban presence, people who tell us that the Cubans are expensive. The Cubans must leave. So there we are in complete agreement. But that cannot be considered the beginning of negotiations between UNITA and the MPLA. But we encourage these contacts.

[Correspondent] A very last question, to which I shall ask you to reply very briefly because of time. On the military level everyone knows that you have received U.S. Stinger missiles. Have you made progress on the ground, or, on the contrary, have you had to retreat?

[Savimbi] I believe we have made progress. First of all, I do not talk about Stingers, it's you who are talking about them.

[Correspondent] Yes I talked about them.

[Savimbi] But we have been able to break this year's offensive.

UNITA Reports Widespread Clashes With MPLA

MB290704 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola [KUP] [no date as received] — In support of the UNITA leader's European tour, there were heavy clashes between UNITA forces and the MPLA backed by Cuban and Soviet forces in the Provinces of Uige, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, Bie, Huambo, Mocamedes [Namibe], Moxico, Malanje, Benguela, and Cuando Cubango between 21 and 25 October. This was reported in a communique issued by the FALA general staff. A total of 13 Cubans and 114 FAPLA soldiers were killed in the operations. Our forces also captured 18 FAPLA soldiers, while 11 others surrendered voluntarily. UNITA lost 4 men, with 13 injured.

Dos Santos Meets Portugal's Soares in Maputo

MB281956 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] This afternoon, at his official residence in Maputo, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola met with his Portuguese counterpart, Mario Soares. The two presidents assessed the level of cooperation and prospects of developing it in the economic and cultural fields. They decided that the two countries' joint commission should meet in Angola before the end of the year. President Mario Soares invited his Angolan counterpart to visit Portugal. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos accepted.

In an informal meeting with journalists, the Portuguese head of state described as (?meaningful) the meeting with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, stating that favorable conditions have been established to develop cooperation between Portugal and Angola. This is the first time that Mario Soares, in his capacity as Portuguese head of state, has met with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

MOZAMBIQUE

Frelimo's Dos Santos Delivers Machel Eulogy

MB281312 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0654 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Eulogy at the funeral of President Samora Machel read by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and secretary of the People's Assembly Standing Commission, at City Hall in Maputo — live]

[Excerpts] Comrade President: How can we speak about you? How can we evoke you as much and as well as you deserve, if we still have your irreplaceable voice echoing within us? Your voice was sometimes vibrant with emotion, and at other times full of tenderness, but always as enveloping as the embrace of a father, or a brother, often with that of tone of human simplicity and density [as heard] and only you held the secret to its grandeur. How can we speak about you, if it was precisely from you that we borrowed the most adequate words and the most just ideas, in order to discover ourselves, the soul of people, the heart of the world? How can we speak about you, Comrade President, if the whole country still gasps, astonished, at your journey of no return? How can we tell you of our refusal to accept that we will never again feel your strong handshake, but that we have been left with the certainty of a friendly hand's warmth forever resting on the shoulders of our fatherland? How can we cry for you, if throughout your life, your sacrifices, and long marches on the path to freedom, you never taught us to cry? Instead, you taught us to transform pain into redoubled strength, more powerful still than the reasons for the tears themselves. You were an indefatigable combatant and you fell in the struggle against apartheid. An immense vacuum has opened around us. Your death fell upon us suddenly. It wrapped Mozambicans in a heavy blanket of pain and anxiety. A part of each one of us died with you.

Voices from all over the world from Africa, and from all continents reach us continuously. They express revulsion, and they search for the enemy who took you away from your friends. These harrowing voices ask the reason for your unnecessary death.

Voices from all over the world, friendly voices, voices of admirers — and you had so many wherever you went — voices from those who heard you and learned of your ideals and of your love for peace, progress, and the well-being of all mankind. They are the voices of comrades and combatants who still fight and die for the liberation of their peoples toward the construction of a fatherland. They are the voices of the humiliated and oppressed who are prepared to relinquish their lives for freedom so that they may assert their dignity. [passage omitted]

During the struggle you said our main weapon is unity. The fatherland which you created is the fatherland of all Mozambicans, the fatherland of equality above race, color, tribe, ethnicity, sex, and creed. You yourself were the most important element behind national unity. You are the eternal symbol of the Mozambican spirit [Mocambicanidade]. We will always remember the way you pointed at our flag and proudly said: This flag covers us all. We will never forget the way you defined our society's anti-racist beliefs and declared: This is our most sophisticated weapon.

You elevated the combat against racism to the dimension of a fundamental component of African nationalism. To you, it was not just a matter of accepting the collaboration of citizens of all races. You taught us that relations must not be defined on racial terms on any continent. For you, antiracism did not have the limited dimensions of a ploy. It was a principle on which you never wavered. Today, men of all races share the same rights and obligations in our fatherland. You were the implacable enemy of tribalism and regionalism. You used to say: The tribe must be killed so that the nation may live. You knew how to see in all forms of tribalism and regionalism an equal number of spears pointing against our people's heart. In all of them you identified the venom which corrodes unity, our most valuable weapon. You taught us that the petty face of ambition always lurks behind racism, tribalism, and regionalism and that this ambition often leads to crime and treason. These views were reflected both in your political stands and in the manner in which you related to people of all tribes and races without any preconceptions. That was how you chose your friends in all your private life. In each man, you only saw his concrete qualities and his universal dimension. [passage omitted]

The world today recognizes the Mozambican people, our personality, our most dear aspirations, our achievements and gains mainly because of you. Your international activity, your activity as a great revolutionary leader and a statesman of world status led to worldwide recognition of Frelimo and the Mozambican state. Your name is and will forever continue to be linked to main causes — the fundamental struggles of peoples of our era. It will be impossible to study anticolonial and anti-imperialist struggles without studying your thoughts and actions.

Africa had in you one of its most brilliant sons devoted to the cause of libeation and African unity. During decisive periods, your voice led the OAU to firmly defend its principles following your courageous espousal of correct stands. You inherently understood that the struggle for the national liberation of African

peoples did not end with the achievement of political independence. You defended with energy and persistence the development of cooperation among African countries as prerequisites for unity and an essential instrument of African liberation.

In fraternal relationships with Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, and Sao Tome and Principe you made great contributions to the transformation of ties forged during the national liberation struggle into a driving force of our development and diplomatic action.

In southern Africa, together with your colleagues of the Frontline States and the SADCC who today are with you here, you knew to combine active support for the struggles of the oppressed and development of regional cooperation as fundamental weapons in the fight for the total independence of our region. In your international action, you always strove for the noble ideals of independence, peace, development, and equality among the peoples of the Nonaligned Movement. The world vividly recalls your vibrant words in defense of these ideals. You strengthened and validated our friendship and solidarity with all socialist countries. In the interest of our fatherland, you led Mozambique to establish relations with all countries for the cause of peace, liberty, cooperation, and progress.

You were unwavering in your fight against apartheid. You viewed apartheid as a problem affecting all of mankind; you understood that it is the very concept of mankind that is at issue in South Africa. You deeply hated the racist system. You considered the destruction of apartheid the political liberation of the entire South African people, the oppressed majority, and the white minority living with a fear which it created for itself. In this context you said that it was only when every South African climbed to the top of the mountain of equality that they would see the beauty of their country and that of the South African people. Death prevented you from seeing your ideal fulfilled, but history will prove you right, although not everyone has yet been able to understand.

Comrade President, you fell in a crucial and difficult period in our history. The prolonged aggression against our country has already caused deep wounds. We do not possess the tranquility we need to reconstruct our land. We still face hunger. Our production is constantly sabotaged by our enemies. We still face nakedness, disease, ignorance, and backwardness inherited from colonial domination. With you, we were certain to rid ourselves of obstacles. With you, we did not know fear. We did not know doubt or vacillation. With you, everything was possible. You were our certainty. You were our way.

Now, we shall have to learn to follow. We shall continue the struggle, Comrade President, because your dimension has not disappeared. You remain with us, with every Mozambican. You continue alive and present. You have given body and dimension to our future. You have overcome time; that is why we say that you shall continue leading our struggle and our hope. We shall win. We shall defeat this deep grief and look forward. You have defined the targets of our fight and taught us how to take up arms. We shall grow stronger in our rage because we have been deprived of you. The Frelimo Party, vanguard of all our triumphs will grow stronger. We shall deepen the leading role of the party in every place and every sector. By carrying out your guidelines, we shall strengthen our Army and be on a permanent offensive. Our defense and security forces will grow in organization, training, discipline, and fighting readiness. As you have always wanted, we shall establish a Nachingwea [training camp in Tanzania during liberation struggle] in every center of political and military training. Our soldiers will increasingly be a model of behavior, courage, and respect for people. Our soldiers will pursue the example of the heroic guerrillas who, under your leadership, defeated the colonial army. We shall defeat armed banditry and external aggression. We vividly remember the clear directives you left for us shortly before your departure. The objectives you defined will be realized.

The roads will be free of criminals and highwaymen. The communal villages will cease to be subject to massacres. At schools children will no longer experience terror. The hospitals that we have built will not be destroyed. Our people will know peace and calm. We will accomplish all this because we are a people whose unity is consolidated by your blood and strengthened by your memory. And those who will come afterward will know how to feel proud of these heroic years. The light of your example will remain as a source of inspiration, a cause for pride and renovated trust.

We are going to develop our grassroots organizations — the party's arms. The Mozambican women, to whom you always dedicated special care and attention, will correspond to your continuing concern by further involving themselves in the process of their total emancipation. For Mozambican youth you will continue to be a model to be followed. The sap of the nation — as you used to call them — will strengthen the fatherland now more than ever before. [passage omitted]

As you used to say, the most important thing is to organize ourselves. Victory is prepared and organized. You already fulfilled the most difficult part. You gave us the tools and the science to make them efficient. We will be loyal to your dedication and guidelines. We will continue to build the foundations of people's power — the people's assemblies. Each assembly will be more efficient and functional. The deputies will have concrete tasks and work on economic, cultural, education, health, and production fronts. We will practice your extremely human code for living. Others always deserved your attention. Nobody was anonymous. For you there were no small human problems. Despite all the concerns and responsibilities of a statesman you personally dealt with countless individual cases that people who trusted you had brought to your attention. Your firm attitude was also full of tenderness and human sympathy. You always developed profound friendships. All people regarded you as a true father. For you, governing was a form of loving. That is why you were loved by all. Soldiers regarded you as their commander in chief but also as the eldest brother whom they obeyed out of respect, trust, and admiration.

We will follow your example of unequalled humanity. Just as it was for you, serving the people will be for us an act of love. You were a unique leader. You were in the streets, at the factory, and in the barracks. You did not wait for reports nor were you bound to the office. There was no formality preventing you from directly contacting the people and [words indistinct]. There was no other

priority. The problems of the people were always your first concern. You were implacable against abuse and injustice. You denounced illegality even when it emerged from within our own organizations. We will make sure legality is respected. We will fight arrogance and arbitrariness.

You taught us about the grandeur of our country. You encouraged the pride of being Mozambican and the understanding of the complexity of our society, nurturing respect for the diversity which is the wealth of our culture. With your own example you taught the leadership and our own way of wielding power. We have grasped your teaching. In the People's Republic of Mozambique people's power will be exercised in that live and full manner. We will always be where there is combat, production, and construction. We will know how to hate the way you hated traitors to our revolutionary cause. We will know how to point the weapons inward and neutralize those who grow wealthy at the expense of the misery of others. We will apply the principles of our socialist option and will solve the problems of the people.

We are armed with your example. We are armed with our irreversible gains. Although we are besieged by war we are capable of transforming unity into an impenetrable fortress. We are Mozambicans — citizens without race, without tribe, and without distinction of origin or creed. We are a people who are conscious of our place and role in history. We shall never abdicate our internationalist principles. We shall pursue the support for and solidarity with the struggle against racism, colonialism, and oppression. The People's Republic of Mozambique shall continue to be a firm rearguard of the struggle of other peoples. No force and no obstacle will be able to divert us from the path that we chose with you. [passage omitted]

President Samora Machel, we hereby solemnly pledge to continue with your work, loyal to your example as a man and fighter. We hereby pledge to defend with our lives every inch of our sacred land. We pledge to increasingly consolidate national unity, a weapon and instrument of victory. We pledge to build a Mozambique that you dreamed of — a developed, prosperous, and socialist Mozambican fatherland. Your dreams are also ours and so is your struggle. Comrade President, the most difficult period for all of us has arrived — the period of farewell. However, we return to the earth only your body while you remain with us. We shall never say goodbye to you. A people cannot say goodbye to its history. Samora Machel is alive. The struggle continues; [crowd shouts "continues, continues, continues"] the struggle continues [crowd shouts "continues, continues, continues"] the struggle continues [crowd shouts "continues, continues, continues"].

Mandela Message Conveys Solidarity, Sorrow
MB281839 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1631 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Message of condolence from Nelson and Winnie Mandela "to the Mozambican people, Machel family, Frelimo, and the Mozambique Government" on the occasion of Samora Machel's death — date and place not given]

[Text] We have never in our lives submitted a request to leave South Africa, but we believe that today we should be physically present there near you. We are both detained in different jails. We have been prevented from being with you today to share your grief, to cry with you, to alleviate your sorrow, to tenderly embrace you. Our grief for the loss of Comrade Samora is so deep that it breaks our hearts. Throughout the night we shall join you in the vigil. Throughout the day we shall cry with you for the loss of that powerful soldier, courageous son, and noble statesman.

We must believe that his death will give new strength to your and our determination to someday be free. For you it will be through victory over the immoral and lackey bandits. For us it will be a victory over oppression. Our struggle has always been linked and together we shall emerge victorious.

The world is on your side. It cannot and will not betray you. With the support of the world and with the legendary determination of the Mozambican people you can only emerge victorious.

[Signed] Nelson Mandela and Winnie Mandela

Dos Santos Meets Burkina Faso's Sankara
MB281951 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Early this evening at Central Committee headquarters Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Political Bureau of Frelimo, received President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso, who is in Maputo for President Samora Machel's funeral ceremonies. On the occasion Sankara expressed his sorrow at the tragic occurrence that killed the Mozambican head of state and presented to the Frelimo Party leadership the highest award from Burkina Faso and the country's revolution. He also presented a painting depicting President Samora Machel.

Marcelino dos Santos mentioned the presence of and the message from Thomas Sankara as an encouragement to the work and drive of the Mozambican revolution. It is a message of fraternity and a demonstration of trust in our work and revolution and in the path that we must tread to achieve social well-being and victoriously face imperialist aggressions, particularly from the apartheid regime, said Marcelino dos Santos.

Mugabe Meets With Angola's Dos Santos, Others
MB290626 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The late Mozambican president, Comrade Samora Moises Machel, was buried at the Heroes Square in Maputo yesterday. Mozambique came to a standstill at 1235 yesterday when the coffin of the Mozambique freedom fighter and revolutionary, Comrade Machel, was being lowered into the grave at Heroes Square. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, last night met with three heads of delegations to the funeral. He met with the Angolan president, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the Cuban

vice president, Jorge Risquet, and the Nicaraguan vice president, Sergio Ramirez Mercado.

Comrade Mugabe was accompanied by the minister of state for security, Cormade Emmerson Munangagwe; the minister of state for defense, Comrade Ernest Kadungure; and the minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira.

No details of the discussions have been released.

Frontline Leaders Meet With Frelimo Leadership
MB290831 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] The frontline heads of state and government are meeting in Maputo. The meeting is to pay homage to the memory of President Samora Machel, who died on 19 October. Taking part at the meeting are Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, Quett Masire of Botswana, Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. The Mozambican side is represented at the meeting by the following members of the Frelimo Party Central Committee Political Bureau: Marcelino dos Santos, Mario Machungo, Joaquim Chissano, Alberto Chipande, and Oscar Monteiro. Also present at the meeting are the following members of the People's Assembly Standing Commission: Rui Baltazar and Augusto Macamo. The participants observed 1 minute of silence in memory of President Samora Machel.

Dos Santos, Kaunda Address Meeting
MB291058 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpt] During the opening session of the Frontline States meeting in Maputo this morning, Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau, said: We shall occupy our place and play our role in southern Africa, the OAU, and in the community of nations. Our strength is the strength of truth and justice. We shall defeat armed bandits. The struggle against apartheid shall triumph, Marcelino dos Santos also said. He added that the Frelimo Party will continue to be strong, and the Mozambican people will become more united around their party.

Marcelino dos Santos' statement was followed by an address by Kenneth Kaunda, the leader of the Frontline States, who said that the meeting was to pay homage to the memory of President Samora Machel. The participants to the meeting observed 1 minute of silence on the death of the leader of the Mozambican revolution. [passage omitted]

Foreign Delegations Depart After Machel Funeral
MB281928 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Over 10 foreign delegations left Maputo after attending President Samora Machel's funeral today. The delegations are from Kenya, Lesotho, Swaziland, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Zaire, Libya, Yugoslavia, Poland, USSR, and the United States. The secretary general of the OAU, who was also present at the funeral, returned to his country today. The Lesotho, Kenya, and Swaziland delegations were led by their heads of state and government, respectively, King Moshoeshoe II, President Daniel arap Moi, and Prime Minister Sotja Dlamini. Reports say Portuguese President Mario Soares left a while ago for Portugal.

Lisbon Radio Analyzes Successor Power Struggle
LD281027 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
1915 GMT 27 Oct 86

[From the weekly African current affairs program "Cape of Good Hope"; presenter not identified; with commentary by Miguel Mota Lopes — recorded]

[Excerpts] Behind the tears and mourning in Mozambique a fierce power struggle is under way basically between two camps: Those who wish to continue the war and those who lean toward dialogue and accord. [passage omitted] Even though Samora Machel may be mourned by many, what above all concerns the man in the street is the immediate future. The great fear is that Machel's about-turn in favor of dialogue may now have been lost forever. [passage omitted]

Renamo has stepped up operations in all provinces thanks to renewed support from Pretoria, and it is common knowledge that the capital has been infiltrated by the rebels who, in fact, have announced bombings for the next few days.

The Catholic Church, one of the forces that has pressed the hardest for an end to the war through negotiations, has started to play its trump cards: Last Friday the Conference of the Mozambican Episcopate conveyed to the authorities an appeal for internal peace together with the pope's appeal for a worldwide 24-hour truce today among all warring forces. In Maputo cathedral yesterday, the archbishop of Maputo again took up the topic by emphasizing the late president's peace initiatives. [passage omitted]

Frelimo is a party organized along military lines, having been created and consolidated in the liberation war. For this reason the soldiers mistrust the professional politicians without experience of the guerrilla war. Suffering from precarious logistics and low morale, the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [the Army] may tend to split and follow this or that leading figure depending mainly on past guerrilla war allegiances. Defense Minister Alberto Chipande has been on the radio constantly with appeals to the troops, constantly emphasizing the need for discipline as a tribute to the memory of the lost leader. This denotes a concern with the dangerous vacuum created in the infrastructures of the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique. [passage omitted]

This controversy over the causes of the air crash promises to drag on well beyond the publication of the conclusions of the commission of inquiry. Maputo grounds its suspicions of sabotage on the close military cooperation between Israel and South Africa. Israel has sophisticated electronic equipment that, for example, enable it to jam the radar frequencies of the SAM-6 missiles

deployed by the Syrians in the Al-Biqa' valley. [passage omitted]. This is pure speculation, only reinforced by the fact that the South African Armed Forces had been carrying out exercises precisely in the area of the crash the preceding week. [passage omitted]

With Machel's death, Mozambique's highest ruling body, the Frelimo Political Bureau, is now composed of nine members. [passage omitted] These are the nine starters in the race for the succession. The following commentary is by Migueis Mota Lopes of our editorial staff:

[Begin recording] Praise for Machel is the only common factor among the various tendencies in the Frelimo Political Bureau whence the next party president will emerge. Such praise is unanimous, but nothing else is. The ideas expounded on Machel's legacy are at loggerheads with one another.

As far as the succession is concerned, all the non-black members of the Political Bureau can be ruled out at the outset. Despite Machel's antiracialist policy — or non-racial, as he preferred to call it — the fact is that in the last few months an intense racism has taken root in Mozambique. Its main reason was the growing influence of white Mozambicans in the party and state apparatus. While totaling less than 1 percent of the population, white Mozambicans make up 16 percent of the middle and top echelons of the said apparatus. This arouses the displeasure of Frelimo veterans and opportunists at every level insofar as they regard such whites as obstacles to their own social and political promotion. Resentment, envy and hatred have also been aroused by the situation of the foreign advisers who are mostly white and lead a life of privilege thanks to their access to the foreign currency stores. A recent sign of such racism was provided by the dismissal of Jose Luis Cabaco and Rui Baltazar Alves from the Information and Finance portfolios respectively, when in fact their ministerial performance had been much more meritorious than their predecessors'. [passage omitted]

As far as the Political Bureau is concerned we are thus left with only four candidates: Joaquim Chissano, Armando Guebuza, Mariano Matsinhe, and Alberto Chipande. [passage omitted]

Joaquim Chissano, Marcelino dos Santos, Jorge Rebelo, and Jacinto Veloso can be said to form the group of unswerving presidentialists, insofar as they heeded, with greater or lesser resistance, the line of conciliation with South Africa and the revival of the Nkomati accords to which Machel was committed. However, Machel's death has destroyed this homogeneity. Marcelino dos Santos is likely to return to his pro-Soviet orthodoxy and may now emerge as a supporter of the radical, anti-dialogue, line. Jorge Rebelo is basically a pure nationalist and will lean toward the faction that gathers the greatest consensus. He is a pragmatic politician with little interest in labels and will take whichever course he deems most likely to prevent national division. Jacinto Veloso's influence was even further reduced by Machel's death and he will henceforth be playing a very discreet role. The only reason why he has not totally vanished from the scene was the protection accorded him by Machel after the defection, in 1983, of Jorge Costa, the number three man in the country's security hierarchy, when many were asking for Veloso's head.

Mariano Matsinhe, founding member of UDENAMO, one of the groups that led to the creation of Frelimo, has always been distrusted because he was Uria Simango's man in the war for the succession to Mondlane [Frelimo's murdered first leader]. He was gradually removed from high-ranking posts and his resentment may lead him to support Guebuza, but Matsinhe himself is not a contender.

Armando Guebuza, the number two contender, would seem to enjoy the least support within the Political Bureau. Defense Minister Chipande holds a key position insofar as he is officially in charge of the guns in a country to which the war is the main problem. He is a man caught between unease and dissension following his forced exile in Cabo Delgado Province 2 years ago after he proved totally incapable of turning the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique into an army capable of defeating what official propaganda describes as armed bands. Lacking in political and technical qualificaitons, Chipande may tilt to either side depending on the mood within the Armed Forces themselves. The latter, for their part, are full of new and old unresolved problems, ranging from the guerrilla veterans who found themselves forgotten or politically persecuted, through the officers tired of the war because they think that only in peacetime can they derive the full benefit of their rank, to the post-independence officers trained in Eastern Europe who see themselves as educationally superior and are contemptuous of the so-called barefoot soldiery. [passage omitted]

In political terms the guerrilla veterans will now more than ever invoke the memory of Mondlane as they had already begun to do. The second group, i.e, those who are tired of the war, will support whichever politician provides the strongest assurances of an early peace. As for the last group, the ideologically influenced, i.e, those trained in Eastern Europe, they will side with Armando Guebuza. In effect Guebuza started to be groomed as Machel's successor as early as the guerrilla war itself. In early 1975, at the time of independence, he was the all-powerful national political commissar, something like a national symbol of Marxist-Leninist orthodoxy. [passage omitted]

Samora Machel's balancing act between East and West will not be continued by his successor. Chissano leans decidedly westwards and is known for his animosity toward the Russians to whom he used to say that rifles do not fill the people's empty bellies. Guebuza is a pro-Soviet of long standing, actually advocating an intervention in Mozambique by East European troops. Of the two, Guebuza is the best placed to secure the reinforcement of Zimbabwean troops in Mozambique which everything would seem to indicate as indispensable for stopping the guerrilla advances in the north. However, Guebuza fell from grace during the negotiations of the Nkomati accords when his opposition became much too notorious. He miscalculated and the support he thought he enjoyed failed to materialize when he was dismissed from his ministerial post and placed under fixed residence. The fact remains, however, that after 2 year in the wilderness he proved sufficiently influential to return to the political limelight at the last meeting of the Frelimo Political Bureau.

The lachrymose trappings of mourning in Mozambique conceal intensive backroom activity that will continue for some time to come. If even before Machel's passing there was already something of an atmosphere of an impending coup in Maputo, it can be said that such an atmosphere will now be present for a very long time indeed. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Renamo Issues 'Declaration of War' on Zimbabwe

LD282332 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
2200 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] The Mozambican National Resistance, Renamo, announced today that it is declaring war against Zimbabwe and will strike against military and economic targets inside Zimbabwe and other interests of the government of President [as heard] Robert Mugabe.

The announcement of the declaration of war is, according to a Renamo statement, connected with the remarks by Mugabe at a Harare rally on Sunday that his country would fight to the last man to prevent Renamo from taking power in Mozambique.

The Renamo statement concludes by saying that Zimbabwe is now its number one enemy.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Official Claims 'Political Control' of Namibia

MB281827 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 28 Oct 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It was the 20th anniversary yesterday of the United Nations' decision to withdraw South Africa's mandate to rule South-West Africa, Namibia. South Africa ignored it. The SWAPO liberation movement launched an armed struggle, but the South Africans are still there. An interim government has been installed in Windhoek, SWAPO controls little, if any, territory in Namibia, and there has been considerable dissension recently in SWAPO's own ranks, with reported SWAPO members being held in detention. But SWAPO's secretary general, Andimba Toivo Ja Toivo, who was himself detained by the South Africans for many years, is in London. Robin White put it to him that SWAPO's efforts had all been a waste of time.

[Begin recording] [Toivo Ja Toivo] Yes, we have achieved something, and I am glad to say we have really made headway.

[White] But 20 years later on you still don't control one inch of Namibian territory.

[Toivo Ja Toivo] Yes, we are fighting military power in the continent. This is a fact, and when we launched an armed struggle, this military power in the continent was saying, oh it's just a bunch of terrorists and the South African security forces or police will wipe them out in a matter of weeks or months. But a matter of weeks or months have become 20 years and we have been fighting them and we are still fighting them and will continue fighting them until we liberate our motherland.

[White] But you still don't control any territory.

[Toivo Ja Toivo] Yes, but politically we control the entire Namibian country.

[White] I am wondering if sometimes, you yourself, must get rather depressed. I mean you've spent a lot of time in jail, you have been with the struggle for a long, long time and you apparently are getting not very far. I mean there is no sign at all that the South Africans are remotely about to withdraw.

[Toivo Ja Toivo] As I said, we are fighting a military power in the continent. And we are determined to go on fighting them until Namibia is free.

[White] I was asking if sometimes you get depressed.

[Toivo Ja Toivo] No, no, not at all. If I had to be depressed, I wouldn't have joined my comrades after spending so many years in jail. I would have stayed in Namibia if I wanted to and just lived a normal life. But I realized that I have a duty to do towards the Namibian people, and I will go on with the struggle until its final victory.

[White] Do you think that you are going to see that final victory in your lifetime?

[Toivo Ja Toivo] Certainly I will.

[White] Would you like to put some kind of time scale on when you might achieve that?

[Toivo Ja Toivo] Well, as I said we are fighting a military power in the continent. And it can be tommorow, it can be 5 years time, or it can be 10 years time. But we are quite confident that we'll see the independence of Namibia. [end recording]

SOUTH AFRICA

Reportage on Events Surrounding Machel Plane Crash

Pik Botha on Recovered Documents

MB281437 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1435 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 28, SAPA — South African authorities had been instructed to return documents from the wreck of Mozambican President Samora Machel's aircraft to Mozambique, but to make copies of those which might be needed to establish the cause of the crash, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. Responding to questions at a press conference in Pretoria, he said he was "not quite sure" whether the documents were still in South Africa or had already been returned. He declined to comment on what had happened to documents on board the aircraft that may have concerned South African national security.

"The Mozambicans were very eager, to put it midly, to get hold of all documents on board the plane. My request (to those at the scene) was to hand them over but to photostat those which might be needed to establish causes of the accident," he said.

Asked specifically about security related documents that might have been on board the aircraft, Mr Botha smiled and told the reporter: "I do not understand your question." When it was detailed, he replied: "The accident took place on South African territory ... we are entitled to use every piece of evidence that may reflect the cause of the accident, and that is what we are doing... I don't want to say anything more."

Documents Said Handed Over

MB281517 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Oct 86 p 2

[By Tony Stirling]

[Text] All documents that were aboard President Samora Machel's ill-fated Tupolev jet have been handed back to the Mozambican authorities, according to official sources.

It was confirmed to *The Citizen* last night that the police had taken possession of personal and other documents fround aboard the airliner which crashed in the Eastern Transvaal nine days ago, for safe-keeping.

"I was informed that all the documents and papers, including $25,000 US had been handed over to Mozambican officials," a senior official said last night.

At the weekend the deputy leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, said that documents seen during TV coverage of the crash indicated that they were "obviously of strategic importance" to South Africa.

He said they probably contained vital information, as President Machel had been on his way back from a meeting where plans were being made against South Africa.

A report yesterday quoted survivors as saying that when police arrived on the scene they were more interested in recovering documents from the aircraft than in assisting the injured.

A police spokesman last night denied the allegation, and said that every assistance possible had been given to the injured on the spot and help had been called in as quickly as possible.

But he was unable to indicate what had happend to the documents referred to in the report.

However, a top source last night confirmed that according to inquiries made by him late last week, the documents had all been handed back to Mozambique.

But nobody is saying whether any of the documents that passed through South African hands had contained material which was of significance to the Republic.

U.S. Aviation Expert Requested

MB281532 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1529 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 28, SAPA — The possible transfer to Moscow of the four vital "black boxes" from Mozambican President Samora Machel's ill-fated aircraft has been delayed while South African authorities make absolutely sure they cannot be decoded elsewhere in the world to ensure complete impartiality when they are opened by investigators.

At a press briefing in Pretoria today, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said after a lengthy meeting with Mr Justice Cecil Margo, who has been appointed head of the board of inquiry into the crash, that he had requested the United States Government to make one of its aviation experts available to assist South Africa. The Russian investigators had said the black boxes could only be decoded in Moscow "but we first want to be satisfied there is no other way this can be done... in the interest of all three countries involved."

According to international aviation laws, the Soviet Union, as the manufacturers of the aircraft, Mozambique as its coutnry of registry, and South Africa on whose territory the crash took place, have to conduct the investigation jointly.

Mr Botha said a senior member of the South Africa team of aviation experts conducting the preliminary groundwork investigation at the scene of the crash would fly to Komatipoort tomorrow to make certain proposals to the Russian investigators there. The Russians had wanted to leave for Moscow by tomorrow with the black boxes.

He emphasised it was not a question of the South African Government not trusting the Soviet investigators, and said there had in fact been good cooperation with them so far in spite of severe ideological differences. There were four containers with technical flight data and cockpit voice recordings which were crucial in determining what happened in the last few moments before the accident. At the very least, if there were no other place besides Moscow the black boxes could be decoded, it should be possible to open the voice recording and have this analysed outside the Soviet Union, if not in South Africa.

"We are anxious to know what the recordings contain but we must be sure it is done impartially," he said. "I have today asked the U.S. State Department to make available an expert in the field and to send him to South Africa to advise us if the playbacks can be done in South Africa or elsewhere."

Asked to respond to allegations South Africa was somehow responsible for the crash, Mr Botha said his government was "really not worried" about any findings that may be made. "I get the idea that some information has already leaked, the impression that various governments have ways of finding out what happened... I don't think you will get a responsible government leader who up to now has held South Africa responsible." The accusations were only coming from "hysterical politicians who are using President Machel's death for propaganda purposes in a scandalous manner."

No Comment on Injured Soviet

MB281553 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1545 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 28 SAPA — There was still no clarity today from South African authorities on the designation of a Russian survivor of the Machel air tragedy. The Russian crew member who survived the air disaster which killed President Samora Machel on October 19 was originally understood to be the pilot, but later media reports have said he was the flight engineer.

Answering questions at a news conference in Pretoria, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said he did not "in all honesty, know" exactly what the crew member, Mr Vladimir Novosselov, who is being treated in Number One Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte, was. "He is a Russian citizen, he was on the plane and the civil aviation people from our side, I understand, put questions to him and got answers. But you will understand I don't want to go into these details ... it is not part of my task," Mr Botha said.

He understood Mr Novosselov was recovering very well and "might be in a position to return (to Maputo) within a day or two. But that is a decision that must be made by himself, his wife, and, I take it, the medical experts treating him," he said.

Russian Leaves for Maputo

MB290802 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0753 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 29 SAPA — The Russian crew member who survived the Mozambican air disaster on October 19 in which President Samora Machel ws killed, was discharged from the Number One Military Hospital in Voortrekkerhoogte this morning and is understood to be on his way back to Maputo already. The superintendant of the hospital, Brigadier Dries Coetzer, confirmed Mr Vladimir Novosselov was discharged shortly after 9am.

The Russian, who suffered head injuries and broke a leg in the accident was transferred from a wheelchair to an ambulance after hospital staff bade him and his wife, Nadejna, farewell.

It was understood from official sources Mr Novosselov, who was accompanied by a Russian doctor from Mozambique, was headed for Jan Smuts Airport, where a chartered Swazi Air flight would take him to Maputo.

Brigadier Coetzer said Mr Novosselov's condition was "highly satisfactory."

The patient, who was smartly dressed in a suit, his wife, and the Russian doctor had made it clear they were very satisfied with the hospital treatment.

There is still no official clarity on whether Mr Novosselov was the ill-fated aircraft's pilot or flight engineer.

RSA Absent From Machel Funeral

MB281740 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1735 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 28, SAPA — South Africa had not been represented in any way at the funeral in Maputo today of Mozambican President Samora Machel, who was killed when his aircraft crashed on South African territory on October 19, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. Speaking to reporters in Pretoria, he said the Republic's senior envoy in Maputo, Mr Colin Patterson, who has the title of trade representative, had been instructed to "use his judgement," and not to attend if there was any indication his presence might cause problems. Mr Patterson had followed this guideline and not attended.

"We were not represented." Mr Botha explained governments were not normally invited to funerals of this nature and that it was "a very delicate" matter for a government to decide whether or not it should be represented, as a number of factors, particularly in this case, had to be taken into account. "We would have preferred to go," he said.

He felt however, that South Africa, through his personal presence at the accident site the morning after it occurred and the fact his government had "bent over backwards" to assist Mozambique "as far as possible" at the time was "clear evidence of the respect shown for President Machel and those who died with him."

Machel Said Alive After Crash

MB291022 Durban ILANGA in Zulu 27-29 Oct 86 p 1, 3

[Feature: "Confusion over the time of Samora Machel's death"]

[Excerpt] **According to latest reports received by ILANGA over the weekend, the residents of Mbuzini near Komatipoort, where the plane that was carrying President Samora Machel of Mozambique crashed, say they found him alive and still breathing in the early morning hours of Monday. He was still alive when police and soldiers arrived on the scene around 0300.**

These residents of Mbuzini, which is near the spot where the plane crashed, say they were the first people on the scene following the crash. They add that 3 hours elapsed before the arrival of the first group of policemen at the crash sight. The policemen chased away people gathered there, some of whom were helping the injured. They say that they saw Mr Machel in military uniform sprawled on the ground, covered in blood and obviously seriously injured, but not dead.

This weekend *Ilanga* was able to meet with the nursing sister of the Mbuzini clinic, which is 10 km from the crash site. She was one of the first to arrive at the site to give assistance to the injured. She asked to remain anonymous and also asked *Ilanga* to keep the venue of their interview a secret. She said she feared that her talking to the newspaper on this issue would get her into trouble.

She said she arrived with other medical staff in an ambulance toward dawn and found Mr Machel's corpse covered. They covered many of the other bodies at the scene. She disclosed that all the people of the area she talked to on arrival said they left Mr Machel still alive when they were driven away by the police.

If these are true, then they differ from previous reports saying Mr Machel died on impact when the plane crashed around 2300 on Sunday. [passage omitted]

Demonstrators Dispersed

MB281326 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] In Johannesburg a demonstration marking the death of President Machel has been broken up. A number of women holding a sit-down demonstration in the center of the city were taken away. Yesterday a ban on memorials to the Mozambican president was announced. However, restrictions imposed on journalists due to the emergency regulations prevent IRN [International Radio News] from providing further details.

Major Cabinet Reshuffle Rumored Imminent

MB290851 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] A major South African Cabinet reshuffle is reportedly due to take place. The *Business Day* newspaper quotes reliable sources as saying the controverial deputy minister of information, Louis Nel, will be leaving his position and is considering whether to take up an offer of an ambassadorship. Mr Nel won't comment on the report, but his departure would follow weeks of controversy over his department's production of a 1.5 million rand pop song. The Bureau for Information, which he heads, was widely regarded as ineffectual and lacking in credibility. *Business Day* says its sources stress that such a move has nothing to do with Mr Nel's performance at the Information Bureau and that he is on good terms with State President Botha.

Foreign Affairs Ministry Confirms ICRC Expulsion

MB281734 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1648 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 28 SAPA — The International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] delegation in Pretoria has referred all media enquiries about its position in the Republic to its headquarters in Geneva following formal notification by the South African Government this afternoon it must cease activities in the country as soon as possible.

Representatives of the ICRC held talks earlier at the Union Building with officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs to discuss the government's decision to expel the ICRC in retaliation for the suspension at the weekend of a South African delegation to the annual conference of the International Red Cross in Geneva.

In a brief statement afterwards, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed the ICRC had been formally told today to leave South Africa as soon as possible. The ICRC delegation had also been told that "all outstanding matters should be handled through the (ICRC's) Geneva office."

In a brief comment, an ICRC spokesman confirmed the formal notification — given verbally over the weekend — and said this had been telexed to the organisation's headquarters in Geneva. "Any further queries should be referred to Geneva," he said, providing the telephone number of the ICRC there.

Asked if this meant a severing of the ICRC delegation's communication with South African media, he said this was so "for the time being, although this may change later." He declined to say when members of the delegation, who are Swiss nationals, would be leaving South Africa.

Police Continue To Guard Schools During Exams

MB280930 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0914 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 28 SAPA — Police again stood guard at schools throughout the country today as black examinations continued, a spokesman for the Bureau for Information said in Pretoria. He said a few isolated incidents of intimidation had taken place yesterdays, mainly in Soweto. The calm could probably be ascribed to the presence of the police, he added.

Yesterday, the commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, said the SAP would take "a tough stand" against intimidators during the examinations. He said the police had made arrangements to ensure that pupils who wanted to write examinations would be able to do so without fear.

The tight security at schools was imposed in the wake of violence last friday, when examinations were disrupted by sjambok-wielding youths.

Reports yesterday said hundreds of Soweto pupils had not written examinations because of threats from intimidators keeping a low profile in the townships and waiting for candidates to return home from exam centres.

Police and soldiers patrolled the townships yesterday and security force helicopters monitored the situation.

No information on the situation at schools today or yesterday was available from the Department of Education and Training [DET] after the director-general, Dr Braam Fourie, announced that no daily information on the progress of the exams would be given. It was hoped in this way to prevent intimidators using the information by making targets of examination centres the DET said were trouble-free.

The deputy minister of education and development aid, Dr Sam de Beer, said yesterday the situation at most schools in the country was normal. He promised the government's "full support" to parents and students. "We will do everything humanly possible to ensure that the examination proceed normally as is

the case in the overwhelming majority of schools throughout the country, where the turnout has been normal," Mr de Beer said in a statement.

DET Refuses To Reschedule Exams

MB281852 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1816 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 28, SAPA — There will be no mass rescheduling or postponement of matriculation exams for black pupils — but those who were unable to complete the Friday paper through "violent disruption" of exams in Soweto would get a second chance.

The "no general postponement" statement came today from Mr Job Schoeman, chief of public relations at the Department of Education and Training (DET) and dampened the hopes of hundreds of disappointed Soweto pupils who again missed a chance to sit the exams. Mr Schoeman's statement was in response to yesterday's postponement plea from the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee and the Soweto Civic Association. Mr Schoeman said victims of Friday's disruption would be allowed to rewrite the African languages paper — probably in November.

DET's director-general, Dr Braam Fourie, siad the department would give no mor einformation on the exams as it could be misused by militants.

Hundreds of Soweto pupils went home disappointed yesterday after failing to write matric examns. Hundreds of others went along to exam centres — despite calls for a boycott. At least three reasons were gieven by pupils for not writing exams. Some said they had stayed away in response to calls not to write exams until minimum demands were met by the government. Others said they had not written because they were threatened. Others said they had not bothered to write because they had so little schooling this year there was little point.

Exam Candidates Threatened

MB281848 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1742 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 28 SAPA — Disturbances at black matric exams centres continued in Katlehong, near Alberton, today when a group of youths attacked some of the candidates at their homes. The youths, armed with pangas [hatchets], sticks, and other weapons, went to the house of one of the students and asked her why she was writing the examinations, SAPA's correspondent reports. They then told her that if she continued to write exams next week, she would be "putting her life in danger," said the student who refused to be named for fear of reprisals. She said the group gave the warning in front of her parents.

A number of Katlehong pupils appealed to the Department of Education and Training (DET) to change the exam venue before November 4 as they are eager to continue writing their exams. A plea was made by a number of parents to inspectors to change the exam venue before the sitution "becomes worse."

The DET promised to give the students "tight security" but this does not help because the security personnel are engaged at the centres only, pupils said. After school, the security officers do not escort the pupils home laying the canidates open to attacks from the groups of youths, parents added.

Union, Mine Owners Resume Strike Talks

MB281406 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1354 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, October 28, SAPA — The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and Gold Fields have resumed a meeting that began earlier today in an attempt to resolve the three-day strike at three gold mines in the western Transvaal.

Mr Attie Roets, public relations officer for Gold Fields, said the talks, which were still under way at 4pm, resumed at about 3pm today. He declined to provide any details until the meeting was over.

Earlier, NUM's press officer, Mr Marcel Golding, said the management had agreed to consider proposals presented by the union at today's first meeting and to respond this afternoon.

Remaining Bodies Recovered From Mine Shaft

MB281622 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1523 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 28, SAPA — All six bodies of the workers killed in the Randfontein Estates gold mine accident on Sunday have been recovered. A spokesman for Shaft Sinkers, the company responsible for sinking the ventilation shaft in which their workers were killed, said the last two bodies were recovered between 3pm and 4pm today. Another body was recovered at 6.45am today and the other three were taken out yesterday afternoon.

The spokesman said the shaft would be closed pending an investigation to be announced by the government mining engineer.

The accident occurred on Sunday morning when an empty kibble and 120 tons of steel rope plummeted 800m to a stage where 32 men were working.

ANC Pledges Intensified Struggle After Machel Death

MB281542 Harare Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] The African National Congress of South Africa has pledged that it will continue to fight for the noble cause for which the late Mozambican leader, Comrade Machel, lived and died for: the total liberation of Africa. An editorial comment in the ANC's *Update* magazine says the organization fixed its banner to this true revolutionary who has contributed so much for the African cause. The magazine says the ANC is conscious of its immense responsibility to people of southern Africa as a whole. It added that the oppressed and downtrodden have shown by their mass uprising in different parts of South Africa that they will

spare neither their energies nor their lives in the fight for national liberation.

In an interview with the ZBC [Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation] in the capital today, the head of the ANC's information publicity bureau, Comrade Robert Zulu, expressed the liberation movement's determination to intensify the struggle to end apartheid. Comrade Zulu said Comrade Machel's death will be avenged, and he will not only emerge as a hero, but the hero for the entire African Continent.

Boesak Starts Fund for 'Independent' News Agency

MB281756 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1744 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] London, Oct 28, SAPA — Dr Alan Boesak today challenged the South African press to tell the story of the country's "suffering people" — and Britain's National Union of Journalists [NUJ] launched a fund to establish an "independent news agency" in the country.

Dr Boesak told some 400 people at a public meeting organised by the NUJ: "All the newspapers belong to Anglo-American. Why don't they decide the time has come to speak the truth, find out what is happening in the townships and challenge the government to close down all those newspapers." Dr Boesak said he believed the South African press was protecting white interests in the country, and he also criticised foreign correspondents based in South Africa. "Many or most of them are white. How do they report what is happening in the black community? We must have black journalists who can go into the townships," he said.

Most of Dr Boesak's speech criticised the South African Government and the state of emergency. He said the "level of torture in South African prisons" was not known, and he asked the press: "At least keep on trying to tell the story of South Africa's suffering people."

Dr Boesak said news from the Bureau for Information "almost always has to be lies." South Africa was involved in a civil war, he told his audience.

Mr Harry Conroy, general secretary of the NJU and chairman of the meeting, said Dr Boesak had asked him to launch the fund for an "independent news agency" in South Africa. He appealed for 10,000 pounds (about R35,000) to get the operation off the ground, and was pledged an immediate 1000 pounds (about R35000) from Miss Brenda Dean, the leader of a print union who was among the speakers at the meeting. Earlier this month she was refused permission to visit South Africa at the head of a trade union delegation.

Asked later how he believed the news agency would be able to operate differently from established organisations and stay within the law, Mr Conroy said he did not know and passed the question to Dr Boesak. Dr Boesak said he thought it should operate on the same basis as a news agency established recently in Durban, but he did not know the name of the Durban agency.

Asked whether he was suggesting an underground news operation, he said, "It hasnt even been launched yet. I will wait and see what happens. I can't tell a press conference now what it will be like."

Dr Boesak was introduced to the meeting as "the head of the Dutch Reformed Church [NGK]." [Boesak is moderator of the Dutch Reforemd Mission Church]

During his speech he referred to the NGK synod decision against apartheid and said, "I'd rather belong to my own church... they took the decision knowing how safe they were."

Deadline Expires for Mozambican Miners 28 Oct

MB281657 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] The last Mozambican workers recruited by the South African mining industry to be allowed into the country must arrive at the Lebombo border post near Komatipoort today. The director of immigration in the Department of Home Affairs, Mr John Pretorius, says these workers were recruited before 7 October, and contracts had been concluded with them. No other workers have been recruited after this date in Mozambique. Mr Pretorius said that if Mozambicans who had been granted contracts did not arrive at the border post today, they would not be allowed in the country.

Commentary Praises Population Control Efforts

MB290528 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Few problems facing the world today are more serious — or more pressing — than the problem of runaway birth rates. It is essentially a problem of the Third World and it is at its most critical in Africa. Statistics show that the birth rate in the developed world is 16 per 1,000 of the population. In Africa, the figure is double that at 45 per 1,000 people.

In South Africa, birth rates are generally only marginally lower, being estimated at 40 per 1,000 amongst the black population, 32.1 amongst the coloreds, 25.5 amongst the Asians, and 17.1 amongst the whites. In practical terms, this means that, whereas in Western Europe it takes 442 years for the population to double in size, Africa's population is doubling itself every 24 years. In South Africa, in contrast to the 442 years it takes for Western Europe to double its population, our population is doubling itself every 28 years — or 3 times within the lifetime of a single generation. In all our neighbors that time span is even shorter: 22 years in the case of Zambia and Swaziland, for example, and 20 years in the case of Zimbabwe and Botswana.

The implications of this situation are profound. The subcontinent already has an enormous backlog in the number of jobs it can provide to its people. That backlog will grow. Already, schooling is woefully inadequate, with millions of children reaching adulthood without ever having seen the inside of a classroom.

That deplorable situation will become worse. The millions who suffer from hunger, malnutrition, and other food deficiency diseases will double, and treble, and go on multiplying. The thousands and hundreds of thousands who are now dying from starvation will become millions.

Yet, because the reduction of birth rates, through birth control measures, is a socially sensitive issue, politicians in southern Africa, and in Africa as a whole, refuse to take action. South Africa alone has accepted the challenge. Following earlier recognition of the problem, the Ministry of Health was converted into a Ministry of National Health and Population Development and, this week, the Council for Population Development had its first meeting.

The council comprises 25 members. They are drawn from both the public and the private sectors, and from all population groups. The 25 members represent a wide field of expertise. They have been called upon to put that expertise into practice and to address the problem as to how excessive birth rates — the population explosion — can be brought under control in a manner acceptable to all.

Only if there is such control can there be social upliftment and economic advancement in which all the peoples of this country can share. Such control is the key to a meaningful improvement in the quality of life of all South Africans.

WEEKLY MAIL 24-30 Oct 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB250754 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 24-30 Oct 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] **Detentions**

Today is the 135th day of the current State of Emergency. The Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, has refused to release the number or names of all those detained under the Emergency regulations. According to the Detainees Parents' Support Committee (DPSC) at least 23,000 people had been detained by the end of September this year, including about 20,000 under the current Emergency Regulations.

Restriction Orders

According to DPSC representatives, Dr Max Coleman, the number of people to have been issued with restriction orders under the Emergency regulations is "well into the hundreds."

"It is impossible to keep track of the numbers, because the new restrictions - which are basically another form of banning - are not required to be gazetted," he said. [passage omitted naming released detainees under restriction]

The orders include restrictions on the released detainees working in their regular careers, being involved in the activites of various political organisations, attending political meetings and travelling outside of their magisterial districts.

Guerrilla Attacks

South Africa had experienced an unbelievable escalation in "terrorism" in the last 14 years, with the number of incidents of "international significance" rising from 300 a year in 1971 to 3,000 a year in 1985, the Deputy Commissioner of the South African Police, Lieutenant General L.P. Neethling, said last week.

He said that in the last two years the security forces had recovered weapons worth about R750,000 in arms caches.

Emigration/Immigration

In the first eight months of this year South Africa's official migration statistics showed a net loss of 4,935 people, compared to a net gain of 5,622 in the same period last year.

According to figures released by the Central Statistical Services 9,743 people emigrated between January and August 1986 - an average of 1,218 per month. A total of 4,808 people immigrated during this period - an average of 601 per month. In the same period last year 7,469 people emigrated (an average of 956 per month) and 13,271 people immigrated (1,659 per month).

In August this year 1,260 people emigrated and 463 immigrated - a net loss of 797. In the same period last year there was a net loss of 332 people.

Amnesty International

According to the international human rights organisation, Amnesty International, there is widespread torture and abuse of political detainees in South Africa.

Their annual report said that several detainees had died while in custody in South Africa and the security forces had murdered several prominent opposition figures and that others had been abducted during the last State of Emergency.

The report also expresses concern about the death penalty in South Africa and mentions that 137 people were hanged at Pretoria Central Prison last year. It also states that 90,000 people were jailed under South Africa's pass laws last year.

Prisoner of Conscience

Phila Nkayi, 32, South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU) Grahamstown organiser and Grahamstown Civic Association (GRACA) executive member, was detained under the Emergency regulation on June 12 this year and is still being held.

Nkayi first became politically involved as a high school student in the early seventies. In 1977 he was convicted for African National Congress activities and sentenced to Robben Island for five years. He was released in 1982 and the following year he played a central role in the formation of GRACA and was later elected organiser. He played a central role in the formation of the UDF [United Democratic Front] in the Eastern Cape and has represented GRACA on the UDF Regional General Council and

the UDF Grahamstown Area Committee. He also helped found the Grahamstown Youth Congress.

In 1984 Nkayi was appointed SAAWU Grahamstown organiser and has worked as a trade unionist ever since.

This is his fifth period of detention. Last year he was detained and then held in police custody for allegedly kidnapping a police informer. Charges were later withdrawn. In all he has spent nearly seven years in jail, detention and police custody for his political activities. [passage omitted]

Information Bureau Releases 29 Oct Unrest Report

MB290836 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0826 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 29 SAPA — Follows the Bureau for Information unrest report for the period 6am October 28 to 6am today.

"A railway passenger coach was set on fire by black people yesterday at the Naledi station (Soweto), causing extensive damage. No arrests were made.

"In Nyanga (Cape Town) about 100 black people threw stones at a member of the security forces on foot patrol yesterday. He retaliated with birdshot. No-one was injured and no arrests were made.

"A home-made device exploded next to a car in Mamelodi (Pretoria) this morning. The car and several nearby houses were slightly damaged. No one was injured and no arrests were made.

"Fifteen white women gathered at the drill hall in Johannesburg yesterday and demanded the removal of the security forces from Soweto and other black townships. The women were requested to disperse and upon refusal were arrested under the emergency regulations.

"Several incidents of stone throwing at private and delivery vehicles occurred in Daveyton (Benoni) and Guguletu (Cape Town). Considerable damage was caused. No arrests were made."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB270715 [Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES on NGK 'Major Victory'

A page 28 editorial in Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 26 October says it is "wrong to imply that the decision to open NGK [Dutch Reformed Church] membership to all races is purely cosmetic, or that it goes no distance towards meeting the 'cry from the heart' of the daughter churches." *Sunday Times* believes it represents a "major victory" for the Western Cape synod of the NGK. The church and the laity now has an "enormous" responsibility. "The first step will be to try to reconcile the need for secular witness to justice and dignity with the temporal streams of party-politicking," and the "second step will be to percolate the conciliatory decisions of the elders down to every working level of the church — an arduous process given the years of insularity nurtured and inculcated in generations of young Afrikaners."

'Cynical Exploitation' of Plane Crash

"The totally unfounded accusations that South Africa was somehow responsible for the death of President Samora Machel have been an object lesson, says a second editorial on the same page. The "baseless charges" illustrate just "how utterly irrational has become the approach of Pretoria's critics towards the target of their wrath." "The cynical exploitation of a sub-continental tragedy says more about the exploiters than it does about those whose unwanted task it was to pick up the mangled pieces spread across the Eastern Transvaal veld."

NGK Decision 'Too Little, Too Late'

Elsabe Wessels writes on the same page that the NGK this week "took the first tentative steps to shake off the increasingly heavy millstone of apartheid." However, this met with little enthusiasm from critics who viewed the changes as " 'too little, too late'." Wessels says that the reform moves have also prompted "fears of a conservative backlash in certain congregations." Church sources say many clergymen could be facing rejection on their return from the synod. "Those from rightwing strongholds in the Transvaal stand to lose members to their even more conservative white sister church — the Reformed Church." Dr Gert Swart, of the Andrew Murray congregation in Johannesburg — the only English-speaking congregation in the NGK says: "If we had approved integrated schools and unrestricted Group Areas many ministers would have gone back to empty churches."

Future Black Elite Drives Out Firms

On the same page Harald Pakendorf, former editor of *Die Vaderland*, writes a letter in his "Another Voice" column to Roger Smith, chairman of General Motors, commenting on the company's decision to pull out. He says "you and others are leaving because you accept by now, as I do, that a black government is inevitable and you don't want to be around when that happens. If my supposition is wrong, please explain to me why there is almost no private American investment in the rest of this continent." He also says: "Once we have exchanged a white elite for a black elite, you won't come back even though, ostensibly, the present lack of that event is driving you out."

Nkomati Prospects Not Good

Brian Pottinger writes on page 29 on the Nkomati accord, saying that the "treaty has failed in securing the peace," because "architects of the Nkomati Accord underestimated the capacity of a resistance group to maintain a low intensity war for a prolonged period in vast areas against a demoralised foe." Pottinger believes that the prospects of a post-Machel Nkomati are "unfortunately, not good." Pretoria will want to "take the measure of the new man, and the Mozambicans will be for some time locked into domestic succession politics," but "the tempo of violence will only increase. RENAMO has already indicated it will step up its war and has insisted it is not interested in reconciliation." Pottinger says Pretoria may be tempted to step up support for Renamo in the hope of toppling Frelimo, or forcing it into coalition, so that a pro-South African Government in Maputo could exert pressures on the Frontline States in the looming sanctions war. However, a "more optimistic scenario

holds Pretora may play an Nkomati II card; having further scared Maputo into 'reason' (by repatriating workers and helping RENAMO) it will use all its influence to persuade warring parties to settle their differences."

Church Justifies Society Actions

John D'Oliveira writes in his "Cross Purposes" column on page 21 of Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 26 October on the NGK "public admission that it had been mistaken in believing that there was biblical justification for apartheid." D'Oliveira says the NGK should not be judged "too harshly" since all the major churches in most parts of the world "tend to follow rather than lead, using their theological wisdom to justify the actions of the societies they serve rather than to shake up those societies." However, he believes that the reason for the change in the NGK's approach to apartheid and to people who are not white has more to do with the changing face of South African society and the resulting changes in the church's power structure than with a dramatic change of heart on the part of powerful theologians."

SUNDAY STAR on 'Chronic' Debt

"South Africa has had long and instructive experience of political ostracism, but the shocks of being an economic pariah are still sinking in," says a page 22 editorial. The editorial refers to the disclosure this week of an American business document prepared by the Foreign Commercial Service describing the country and its prospects in harsh terms. The report "paints a picture of a 'chronic debtor' on its way to becoming 'just another African state'." *The Sunday Star* says South Africa is a chronic debtor these days "not for the usual Third World reasons, but because United States bankers abruptly demanded all their loan money back — for reasons which were political and not economic." The paper says it is the business of South Africans "through whatever pressures they can exert on the Government and in the community" to prove "American or any other businessmen, or their governments" wrong.

NGK, Nat Policy Parallels

"There are striking parallels between the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk's [NGK] new race policy and that of the National Party Government," says political correspondent David Breier on the same page. Despite its denunciation of apartheid, the NGK still believes in separate " 'sister church' " organizations for whites, coloreds, blacks, and Indians. This is identical to the government's " 'own affairs' " in which each race group is meant to control its "own affairs" such as schools and local government. Breier says the government has given notice that the power to grant Group Area permits will be devolved to local level. "This also appears to be in line with the new NGK's policy to leave it to local councils to admit other races to church membership."

NGK 'Straggling' Behind Government

John MacLennan writes on the same page that the NGK announcement that apartheid cannot be justified biblically is "likely to earn it more problems.," "Observers believe the church's stand on the divisive issue does not sastify the true feelings of either Right-wingers or verligtes [enlightened people] and it is likely to exacerbate the NGK's poor relations with its daughter churches and the World Alliance of Reformed Churches." "Verligtes wanted apartheid declared a sin; Right-wingers did not even want the word mentioned in any resolution; and church critics wanted the NGK — which has previously provided biblical justification for what are seen as the Government's more odious policies — to confess the evil of its ways." MacLennan also says that the church is seen to be "straggling behind a Government which has already declared apartheid is dead and has set itself on the path of limited reform."

Comrades Not Mindless 'Khmer Rouge'

Dr Alex Boraine, former head of the Methodist Church, says on page 23 that he does not agree with the common view that most township " 'Comrades' are mindless 'Khmer Rouge kids' who live by primeval violence." Political correspondent David Breier says that Dr Boraine will help open the first office of the newly formed Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (IDASA) which he co-founded with former Progressive Federal Party leader Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert. They both resigned earlier this year to "pursue their ideal of promoting negotiation outside Parliament." Breier says "IDASA is playing the role of a 'facilitator' and has already succeeded in arrangingseminars between Comrades and whites." Boraine says these direct meetings had helped to allay white fears about blacks and black suspicion of whites. Referring to the "Comrades" he says that they are "angry determined blacks who will persist until they share power in this country." Black leaders he has spoken to "do make it clear" that the violence in the country is the "direct result of the violence of apartheid with Casspirs, guns and the army in the townships." These black leaders believe that if the violence is to end, the initiative has to be taken by the State. Boraine also says that "the biggest miracle is that so many blacks around the spectrum are still prepared to include whites in the future dispensation."

Gold Tax to Buy Votes

"Suspicion is growing in political circles that the government plans to spend its gold mining tax bonanza, amounting to hundreds of millions of rand, on 'buying votes' in a General Election next year," says David Breier on page 23 of *The Sunday Star*. "The Opposition suspects that the Government will spend its windfall on a popular Budget by increasing pensions and civil service pay, and by reducing duties and income tax with a view to gaining popularity before an election." Progressive Federal Party spokesman on finance, Harry Schwarz, believes the government may go to the voters for approval of their "five-year look ahead" budget.

Militant Response to Boycott Breakers

"The Conor Cruise O'Brien affair and this week's vandalism of the Newlands cricket pitch in protest against the rebel Aussie tour are the first signs of an increasingly militant and violent response to boycott-breakers," says Chris Whitfield on the same page. "Political analysts have warned that the incidents could be the thin end of a wedge of harsh action as activists search for new ways of protest under the State of Emergency." Dr Tom Lodge, a University of the Witwatersrand academic and a leading expert on black organizations says the incidents indicate an increased willingness in South Africa to support boycott in a militant manner. The treasurer of the United Democratic Front, Azhar Cachalia, says there is increased tension and repression in the country, and a more militant response to boycott-breakers can probably be expected. He says it is "extremely provocative" of

people to break boycotts when the situation in the country is so volatile.

Liberals, Conservatives for Academic Freedom

"Liberal and conservative academics at English-medium South African universities who have long been at one another's throats, are joining forces to counter the new left-wing threats to their beloved 'academic freedom'," says David Breier on the same page. The first show of this new accord between traditional liberal and conservative enemies was seen last week at the University of Cape Town when the university's Senate voted together to "pass a tough resolution against any individual or organization threatening to disrupt academic activities." Breier points out that the alliance between liberal and conservative academics is developing at English-language universities which have "followed an active policy of admitting black students."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Says RSA Leaders 'Shortsighted Dwarfs'

AB281605 Dakar PANA in English 1321 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Maputo, 28 Oct (ZANA/PANA) — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia declared in Maputo today that Frontline States will continue supporting the liberation of South Africa and Namibia with or without their current leadership.

Speaking in an interview with Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation Television (ZBCTV) last night, Kaunda who is in Mozambique to attend the burial of the late Mozambican President Samora Machel said there was no doubt that the South African regime has a deliberate plan to eliminate the leadership of the Frontline States.

President Machel's death should be seen in this context as the racist regime hopes to paralyse liberation efforts in southern Africa by assassinating Frontline State leaders.

Kaunda described the South African leaders who harbour such intentions as "simpletons, shortsighted dwarfs in thought who fail to read history honestly."

Asked if he was not worried about the assassination threat, the president replied, "If they shot Kenneth Kaunda in the streets of Lusaka, there is nothing to stop another Zambian from taking over and probably even doing better."

On the circumstances in which President Machel was killed in an air crash last week, Kaunda reiterated that the South African regime was involved in it unless it proved itself to the contrary.

He said he had been briefed by his Mozambican hosts that rightwing newspapers in Portugal had been speculating the removal of Marshal Machel from leadership a few days before he was killed.

Quoting sources in South Africa the newspapers speculated that President Machel had been overthrown or had fled Mozambique, Kaunda was told.

He recalled that South African Defence Minister Magnus Malan made a public statement in which he attacked Frontline States, particularly Mozambique and Zambia, a few days before President Machel's death.

The racist minister was reported as accusing the late Mozambican leader of trying to bring about a Soviet-type revolution in South Africa and warned that South Africa would not allow it. [passage indistinct]

During the interview, Kaunda revealed that Malawian President Kamuzu Banda has replied to documents containing proof of Mozambique's claim that Malawi was supporting MNR bandits fighting the Maputo government.

The documents were handed to him when Kaunda, Zimbabwean [words indistinct] Blantyre last month. He said Banda denied supporting the Mozambican bandits during that meeting.

Kaunda said he and Mugabe wsre still studying Dr Banda's reply and that they would comment on that reply later.

He expressed anxiety and concern over countries in this region which were supporting insurgents against each other.

"It will be tragic if we as neighbours can begin to support dissident groups against each other," Kaunda remarked and added: "Each of us could be a victim of such an adventure, I pray it won't happen."

Kaunda who held consultations with Mugabe and Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi announced that a frontline summit is to be held in Maputo soon to examine the situation in the region following Machel's death.